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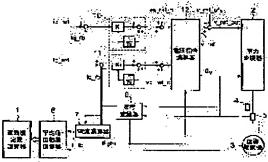
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# (54) MEASURING METHOD FOR MOTOR CONSTANT OF INDUCTION MOTOR

# (57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a measuring method, for the motor constant of an induction motor, wherein the constant of the induction motor can be tuned with high accuracy even in a state that a load is coupled to the induction motor and a computing operation used to realize a measuring and computing method is simple.

SOLUTION: A power output phase θv is set at a preset arbitrary phase. When a current is made to flow, a current command is input in a state that a proportional-plus-integral controller 13 is effective, and the induction motor is electrified for a prescribed time, the gain of the controller 13 is set at 0. An integrated value is kept constant, and a voltage command value and a current command value are measured in a state that the voltage command value is fixed. The measurement of a k value is performed regarding currents having two kinds of magnitudes, and a primary resistance value (or a line-to-line resistance value) is found on the basis of an inclination at this time.



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# **CLAIMS**

# [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] d shaft current proportional-plus-integral control machine controlled to consider the current detection value of the current command of d shaft component of the primary current of a motor, and d shaft component as an input, and to make both deflection into zero, The 1st adder which adds the output of this proportional-plus-integral control machine, and d shaft auxiliary voltage command value of arbitration, and acquires d shaft electrical-potentialdifference command value, q shaft current proportional-plus-integral control machine controlled to consider the current detection value of the current command of g shaft component of the primary current of a motor, and q shaft component as an input, and to make both deflection into zero, The 2nd adder which adds the output of this proportional-plus-integral control machine, and q shaft auxiliary voltage command value of arbitration, and acquires q shaft electricalpotential-difference command value, Magnitude v\_ref of an electrical-potential-difference command and electrical-potential-difference phase thetav are calculated from d shaft electricalpotential-difference command value and q shaft electrical-potential-difference command value. It has the power converter which changes and outputs a direct current to the three-phase alternating current based on the magnitude of an electrical-potential-difference command, and the phase of an electrical-potential-difference command. Control by changing and treating a motor to the equal circuit of three phase Y (star) connection. It is the motor constant measuring method of the induction motor in the vector control equipment of a motor, d shaft current command value id\_ref1 of constant value and g shaft current command value iq\_ref1 which were beforehand set as arbitration are given as 1st command value. Give both d shaft auxiliary voltage command value vd\_ref\_c and q shaft auxiliary voltage command value vd\_ref\_c as zero, and said vector control equipment is operated. After it makes proportional gain of the example integral control machine of d axial ratio, and proportional gain of the example integral control machine of q axial ratio into zero after the 1st set up beforehand carries out time amount progress, and the 2nd beforehand set up from this time of day carries out time amount progress, it is the electrical-potential-difference command [several 1] from d shaft electrical-potential-difference command vd\_ref and q shaft electrical-potential-difference command vq\_ref.  $v_ref = \sqrt{(vd_ref^2 + vq_ref^2)}$ 

It creates and is a current detection value [several 2] from d shaft current detection value id\_fb and q shaft current detection value iq\_fb. i\_fb= $\sqrt{(id fb^2+iq fb^2)}$ 

Create and the average value of v\_ref and the average value of i\_fb which were recorded in the time amount of the arbitration within this 2nd time amount are made into 1st data v\_ref1 and i\_fb1. Next, return the gain of said both proportional-plus-integral control machine to the original value, and d shaft current command value id\_ref2 of constant value and q shaft current command value iq\_ref2 which were beforehand set as arbitration are given as 2nd command value. Give both d shaft auxiliary voltage command value vd\_ref\_c and q shaft auxiliary voltage command value vq\_ref\_c as zero, and said vector control equipment is operated. After the 1st set up beforehand carries out setup-time progress, proportional gain of d shaft current proportional-plus-integral control machine and proportional gain of q shaft current proportional-plus-integral control machine are made into zero. It is [Equation 3] about primary resistance of a motor considering the average value of v\_ref and the average value of i\_fb which were recorded in the time amount of the arbitration within this 2nd time amount after the 2nd beforehand set up from this time of day carried out time amount progress as 2nd data v\_ref2 and i\_fb2.

R1 =  $\{(v_ref2-v_ref1)/\sqrt{3}\}/(i_fb2-i_fb1)$ 

The motor constant measuring method of an induction motor which asks more and calculates the resistance between lines of a motor from RL-L=2 and R1.

[Claim 2] After the 1st carries out time amount progress, the output of the proportional gain of d shaft current proportional—plus—integral control machine, integral gain, and d shaft current proportional—plus—integral control machine is made into zero at the same time it makes the output of d shaft current proportional—plus—integral control machine into d shaft auxiliary voltage command value. Perform similarly actuation after said 1st time amount progress by making the output of the proportional gain of q shaft current proportional—plus—integral control machine, integral gain, and q shaft current proportional—plus—integral control machine into zero at the same time it makes the output of q shaft current proportional—plus—integral control machine into q shaft auxiliary voltage command value. The motor constant measuring method of an induction motor according to claim 1.

[Claim 3] The motor constant measuring method of an induction motor according to claim 1 or 2 which makes d shaft current command value and q shaft current command value which were beforehand set as arbitration, and which are a command value of constant value three or more kinds of level, and calculates the average of the value of the primary resistance for which it asked in each section as primary resistance.

[Claim 4] d shaft current proportional-plus-integral control machine controlled to input the current detection value of the current command of d shaft component of the primary current of a motor, and d shaft component, and to make both deflection into zero, The 1st adder which adds the output of this proportional-plus-integral control machine, and d shaft auxiliary voltage command value of arbitration, and acquires d shaft electrical-potential-difference command value, q shaft current proportional-plus-integral control machine controlled to consider the current detection value of the current command of q shaft component of the primary current of a motor, and q shaft component as an input, and to make both deflection into zero, The 2nd adder which adds the output of this proportional-plus-integral control machine, and q shaft auxiliary voltage command value of arbitration, and acquires q shaft electrical-potentialdifference command value, Magnitude v ref of an electrical-potential-difference command and electrical-potential-difference phase thetav are calculated from d shaft electrical-potentialdifference command value and q shaft electrical-potential-difference command value. It has the power converter which changes and outputs a direct current to the three-phase alternating current based on the magnitude of an electrical-potential-difference command, and the phase of an electrical-potential-difference command. Control by changing and treating a motor to the equal circuit of three phase Y (star) connection. It is the motor constant measuring method of the induction motor in the vector control equipment of a motor. The gain of said both proportional-plus-integral control machine, an output, d shaft auxiliary voltage command, and q shaft auxiliary voltage command are made into zero. Electrical-potential-difference phase thetav is made into the fixed value of the arbitration set up beforehand. Magnitude vref of an electricalpotential-difference command It is the current value [several 4] in which it gives by v\_ref=vampsin (2 and pi-fh-t) by setting the amplitude of 1/10 or more frequencies fh of the rated operation frequency of a motor, and an electrical potential difference to vamp, and vamp can be found from d shaft current detection value id\_fb and q shaft current detection value iq\_fb.

i  $b = \sqrt{(id_b^2 + iq_b^2)}$ 

Degree adjustment of the vamp is carried out supervising i\_fb so that it may become the 1st current set point set as \*\*\*\* arbitration. After i\_fb becomes said 1st current set point and going through the setup time of arbitration The phase of i\_fb\_ave1 and i\_fb on the basis of v\_ref is set to thetadif1. [ average / of the absolute value of magnitude v\_ref of an electrical-potential-difference command ] [ average / of the absolute value of the magnitude of v\_ref\_ave1 and current detection value i\_fb ] Next, vamp is adjusted so that it may become the 2nd current set point set up beforehand. After [ said ] carrying out setup-time progress, the phase of i\_fb [ average / of the absolute value of magnitude v\_ref of an electrical-potential-difference command / average / of the absolute value of the magnitude of v\_ref\_ave2 and current detection value i\_fb ] on the basis of i\_fb\_ave2 and v\_ref is set to thetadif2, and it is [Equation 5].  $2x = \{(v_ref_ave2-v_ref_ave1)/\sqrt{3}\} / (i_fb_ave2-i_fb_ave1), \theta dif_1 = (\theta dif1+\theta dif2)/2$   $2x_re2x cos \theta dif_1, 2x_i=2x sin \theta dif_1$ 

The motor constant measuring method of an induction motor which calculates and asks secondary resistance of a motor for R2=Zx\_r-R1 and leakage inductance as L=Zx\_i/(2 and pi-fh) from these.

[Claim 5] Add direct-current-offset component v\_ref\_ofs to an electrical-potential-difference command value, and the electrical-potential-difference command used as v\_ref=vamp-sin(2 and pi-fh-t)+v\_ref\_ofs is given. Remove a dc component and the signal of fh component inputs current detection value i\_fb into the high-pass filter designed so that it could pass. It inputs into a high-pass filter with the same property as having used v\_ref for i\_fb similarly, newly using the output as i\_fb. The motor constant measuring method of an induction motor according to claim 4 which asks for the secondary resistance R2 and leakage inductance L of a motor using said operation expression, newly using the output as v\_ref.

[Claim 6] Average v\_ref\_dc1 of electrical-potential-difference command v\_ref before inputting into the high-pass filter in the 1st current set point and average i\_fb\_dc1 of current detection value i\_fb, average v\_ref\_dc2 of electrical-potential-difference command v\_ref before inputting into the high-pass filter in the 2nd current set point, and average i\_fb\_dc2 of current detection value i\_fb are used, and it is primary resistance [several 6].

R1={ $(v_ref_dc2-v_ref_dc2)/\sqrt{3}$ } /  $(i_fb_dc2-i_fb_dc1)$ 

The motor constant measuring method of an induction motor according to claim 5 which asks for the secondary resistance R2 using eye \*\*\*\* and this primary resistance.

[Claim 7] d shaft current proportional-plus-integral control machine controlled to input the current detection value of the current command of d shaft component of the primary current of a motor, and d shaft component, and to make both deflection into zero, The 1st adder which adds the output of this proportional-plus-integral control machine, and d shaft auxiliary voltage command value of arbitration, and acquires d shaft electrical-potential-difference command value, q shaft current proportional-plus-integral control machine controlled to consider the current detection value of the current command of q shaft component of the primary current of a motor, and g shaft component as an input, and to make both deflection into zero. The 2nd adder which adds the output of this proportional-plus-integral control machine, and q shaft auxiliary voltage command value of arbitration, and acquires q shaft electrical-potentialdifference command value, Magnitude v\_ref of an electrical-potential-difference command and electrical-potential-difference phase thetav are calculated from d shaft electrical-potentialdifference command value and q shaft electrical-potential-difference command value. It has the power converter which changes and outputs a direct current to the three-phase alternating current based on the magnitude of an electrical-potential-difference command, and the phase of an electrical-potential-difference command. Control by changing and treating a motor to the

equal circuit of three phase Y (star) connection. It is the motor constant measuring method of the induction motor in the vector control equipment of a motor. The gain of said both proportional-plus-integral control machine, an output, d shaft auxiliary voltage command, and q shaft auxiliary voltage command are made into zero. Electrical-potential-difference phase thetav is made into the fixed value of the arbitration set up beforehand. Magnitude vref of an electrical-potential-difference command It is the current value [several 7] in which it gives by v\_ref=vamp-sin (2 and pi-fl-t) by setting the amplitude of 1/5 or less frequency fl of the rated operation frequency of a motor, and an electrical potential difference to vamp, and vamp can be found from d shaft current detection value id\_fb and q shaft current detection value iq\_fb.  $i_{-}$  fb= $\sqrt{(id_{-}$  fb<sup>1</sup>+iq\_(b<sup>1</sup>)}

It has the function which carries out degree adjustment of the vamp while supervising i\_fb so that it may become the 1st current set point set as \*\*\*\* arbitration. After i\_fb becomes said 1st current set point and going through the 1st setup time of arbitration The phase of i\_fb [ average / of the absolute value of magnitude v\_ref of an electrical-potential-difference command / average / of the absolute value of the magnitude of v\_ref\_ave3 and current detection value i\_fb ] on the basis of i\_fb\_ave3 and v\_ref is set to thetadif3. Next, vamp is adjusted so that it may become the 2nd current set point set up beforehand. After going through said 1st setup time, the phase of i\_fb [ average / of the absolute value of magnitude v\_ref of an electrical-potential-difference command / average / of the absolute value of the magnitude of v\_ref\_ave4 and current detection value i\_fb ] on the basis of i\_fb\_ave4 and v\_ref is set to thetadif4, and it is [Equation 8].

 $2x2=(v_ref_ave4-v_ref_ave3)/\sqrt{3}/(i_fb_ave4-i_fb_ave3)$ ,  $\theta dif_m=(\theta dif3+\theta dif4)/2$  $2x_r2=2x\cdot\cos\theta dif_m$ 

It calculates and is [Equation 9] about the mutual inductance of these to a motor.

$$M = \frac{R2}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot \text{fl}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{Zx_{\text{r}}2 - R1}{R1 + R2 - Zx_{\text{r}}2}}$$

The motor constant measuring method of an induction motor which ask by carrying out. [Claim 8] Add direct-current-offset component v\_ref\_ofs to an electrical-potential-difference command value, and the electrical-potential-difference command used as v\_ref=vamp-sin(2 and pi-fl-t)+v\_ref\_ofs is given. Remove a dc component and the signal of fh component inputs current detection value i\_fb into the high-pass filter designed so that it could pass. It inputs into a high-pass filter with the same property as having used v\_ref for i\_fb similarly, newly using the output as i\_fb. The motor constant measuring method of an induction motor according to claim 7 which newly asks for mutual-inductance M of a motor using said operation expression by making the output into v ref.

[Claim 9] Average v\_ref\_dc1 of electrical-potential-difference command v\_ref before inputting into the high-pass filter in the 1st current set point and average i\_fb\_dc1 of current detection value i\_fb, average v\_ref\_dc2 of electrical-potential-difference command v\_ref before inputting into the high-pass filter in the 2nd current set point, and average i\_fb\_dc2 of current detection value i\_fb are used, and it is primary resistance [several 10].

$$R1 = \{ (v_ref_dc2 - v_ref_dc2) / \sqrt{3} \} / (i_fb_dc2 - i_fb_dc1) \}$$

The motor constant measuring method of an induction motor according to claim 8 which asks for the secondary resistance R2 using eye \*\*\*\* and this primary resistance.

[Claim 10] d shaft current proportional-plus-integral control machine controlled to input the current detection value of the current command of d shaft component of the primary current of a motor, and d shaft component, and to make both deflection into zero, q shaft current proportional-plus-integral control machine controlled to consider the current detection value of the current command of q shaft component of the primary current of a motor, and q shaft component as an input, and to make both deflection into zero, Magnitude v\_ref of an electrical-

potential-difference command and electrical-potential-difference phase thetav are calculated from q shaft electrical-potential-difference command value which is the output of d shaft electrical-potential-difference command value which is the output of said d shaft current proportional-plus-integral control machine, and said q shaft current proportional-plus-integral control machine. It has the power converter which changes and outputs a direct current to the three-phase alternating current based on the magnitude of an electrical-potential-difference command, and the phase of an electrical-potential-difference command. As it operates in accordance with the rate command of arbitration, are the motor constant measuring method of the induction motor in the motor control unit which controls d shaft current command and q shaft current command, and the loaded condition of arbitration, and where a motor is operated at the rate of arbitration In the time of day of arbitration An output frequency fphi, d shaft electrical-potential-difference command vd\_ref, the base of q shaft electrical-potential-difference command vd\_ref, the base of q shaft current detection value id\_fb, and a motor -- electrical-potential-difference v\_base and the base -- frequency f\_base, the primary resistance R1, and leakage inductance L -- using -- [Equation 11]

$$Vqq = \frac{vq - ref}{\sqrt{3}} - R1 \cdot iq - fb - 2\pi \cdot fphi \cdot L \cdot id - fb$$

$$Vdd = \frac{vd - ref}{\sqrt{3}} - R1 \cdot id - fb + 2\pi \cdot fphi \cdot L \cdot iq - fb$$

$$Q = Vqq \cdot id - fb - Vqq \cdot iq - fb$$

$$E = \sqrt{Vqq^2 + Vdd^2}$$

$$M = \frac{E^2}{2\pi \cdot fphi \cdot Q}$$

$$I0 = \frac{V - base / \sqrt{3}}{2\pi \cdot f - base / M + L}$$

The motor constant measuring method of an induction motor which searches for either both mutual-inductance [ of a motor ] M, or the no-load current IO by calculating. [Claim 11] The current detector which is the motor control device which supplies the threephase alternating current to an induction motor with an inverter, and performs adjustable-speed operation of this motor, and detects the current which flows the two phase or three phase of arbitration of an inverter output, Primary-current value i\_fb of the primary-current detector obtained from the current command value of the primary current passed to a motor and the current value detected by this current detector is considered as an input. The proportional-plusintegral control machine which controls output voltage command value v\_ref to make both deflection into zero, It has the power converter which outputs the three-phase alternating current based on electrical-potential-difference command value v\_ref and voltage-output phase thetay. It is the motor constant measuring method of the induction motor in the motor control unit which changes and treats a motor to the equal circuit of three phase Y (star) connection. Voltage-output phase thetay considers as the phase of the arbitration set up beforehand, and current command value i\_ref1 of the constant value beforehand set as arbitration is given as 1st command value. After the 1st which said proportional-plus-integral control machine was operated, and was set up beforehand carries out time amount progress, After it makes proportional gain of said proportional-plus-integral control machine into zero and the 2nd beforehand set up from this time of day carries out time amount progress The average value of v\_ref and the average value of i\_fb which were recorded in the time amount of the arbitration within this 2nd time amount are made into 1st data v\_ref1 and i\_fb1. Next, return the gain of said proportional-plus-integral control machine to the original value, and current command value i\_ref2 of the constant value beforehand set as arbitration is given as 2nd command value. After the 1st which said proportional-plus-integral control machine was operated, and was set up beforehand carries out time amount progress, After it makes proportional gain of said

proportional-plus-integral control machine into zero and the 2nd beforehand set up from this time of day carries out time amount progress The average value of v\_ref and the average value of i\_fb which were recorded in the time amount of the arbitration within this 2nd time amount are made into 2nd data v\_ref2 and i\_fb2, and it is [Equation 12] about the primary resistance R1 of a motor.

$$R1 = \{(v \text{ ref2-v_ref1})/\sqrt{3}\}/(i_1b2-i_1b1)$$

The motor constant measuring method of an induction motor which asks more and calculates the resistance between lines of a motor from RL-L=2 and R1.

[Claim 12] The motor constant measuring method of an induction motor according to claim 11 which makes the current command value which is a command value of the constant value beforehand set as arbitration three or more kinds of level, and calculates the average of the value of the primary resistance for which it asked in each section as primary resistance. [Claim 13] The motor constant measuring method of an induction motor according to claim 11 which calculates current command value v\_ref0 in case current detection value if\_fb is zero from the linear equation obtained from value v\_ref1, i\_fb1, v\_ref2, and i\_fb2 which were measured, and is made into an electrical-potential-difference offset value.

[Claim 14] The current detector which is the motor control device which supplies the threephase alternating current to an induction motor with an inverter, and performs adjustable-speed operation of this motor, and was formed in the two phase or three phase of arbitration of an inverter output, The proportional-plus-integral control machine which controls output voltage command value v\_ref to input primary-current value i\_fb of the primary-current detector obtained from the current command value of the primary current passed to a motor, and the current value detected by this current detector, and to make both deflection into zero, It has the power converter which outputs the three-phase alternating current based on electricalpotential-difference command value v\_ref and voltage-output phase thetav. It is the motor constant measuring method of the induction motor in the motor control unit which changes and treats a motor to the equal circuit of three phase Y (star) connection. Electrical-potentialdifference phase thetay is made into the fixed value of the arbitration set up beforehand. Magnitude vref of an electrical-potential-difference command It gives by v\_ref=vamp-sin (2, pifh1, andt) by setting the amplitude of 1/10 or more frequencies fh1 of an operation frequency, and an electrical potential difference to vamp. the base of a motor -- Degree adjustment of the vamp is carried out supervising i\_fb so that it may become the current set point with which current detection value i\_fb was beforehand set as arbitration. After i\_fb becomes said current set point and going through the setup time of arbitration The phase of i\_fb [ average / of the absolute value of magnitude v\_ref of an electrical-potential-difference command / average / of the absolute value of the magnitude of v\_ref\_ave1 and current detection value i\_fb ] on the basis of i\_fb\_abe1 and v\_ref is set to thetadif1. It considers as a frequency fh2 which is different in fh1 by 1/10 or more [ of an operation frequency ]. next, a frequency -- the base of a motor -- After adjusting vamp so that it may become said current set point, and going through said setup time The phase of i\_fb [ average / of the absolute value of magnitude v\_ref of an electrical-potentialdifference command / average / of the absolute value of the magnitude of v\_ref\_ave2 and current detection value i\_fb ] on the basis of i\_fb\_ave2 and v\_ref is set to thetadif2, and it is [Equation 13].

 $2xi_1=2x1\cdot\sin\theta$  dif\_L,  $2xi_2=2x2\cdot\sin\theta$  dif\_2

Calculate and the value of Zxr in case a frequency fh is fh1andfh2/(fh1+fh2) is calculated from the linear equation obtained using Zxr2 at the time of Zxr1 and the frequency fh2 at the time of a frequency fh1. It asks for secondary resistance of a motor by R2=Zxr-R1 using the primary resistance R1 of this and a motor. Moreover, the motor constant measuring method of an induction motor which asks for leakage inductance from L=Zxi/(2 and pi-fh\_1) when the

frequency of the higher one of fh1 and fh2 is set to fh\_1 and the value of Zxi at this time is set to Zxi.

[Claim 15] Electrical-potential-difference offset value v\_ref0 calculated by the approach according to claim 13 is used, and it is [Equation 14].

 $2x1=(v_ref_avel/\sqrt{3}-v_ref0)/(i_fb_avel)$ .

$$2x2=(v_ref_ave2/\sqrt{3}-v_ref0)/(i_fb_ave2)$$

The motor constant measuring method of an induction motor according to claim 14 which asks for the secondary resistance R2 and leakage inductance L of a motor by carrying out. [Claim 16] The power converter which is the motor control unit which supplies the three-phase alternating current to an induction motor with an inverter, and performs adjustable-speed operation of this induction motor, and outputs the three-phase alternating current based on output voltage command value v\_ref and voltage-output phase thetay, It is the motor constant measuring method of the induction motor in the motor control unit which considers as an input the primary-current detection value i1 acquired from the current value which has the current detector which detects the primary current which flows to this induction motor, and was detected with this current detector. Make the equal circuit per one phase of an induction motor into a T-1 mold equal circuit, and electrical-potential-difference phase thetay is made into the fixed value of the arbitration set up beforehand. It is [Equation 15] about the current im which flows to mutual-inductance M using the primary resistance R1 and the secondary resistance R2 which gave predetermined constant value as electrical-potential-difference command v ref, read the primary-current detection value i1 which flows to an induction motor, and were given by said primary-current value i1 and another means on this occasion.

$$\hat{i}m = \left(1 + \frac{R1}{R2}\right) \cdot i1 - \frac{v - ref}{R2}$$

It is alike, presumes more and is this current estimate [outside 1].  $\hat{im}(t)$ 

From a \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* wave to a time constant [outside 2]  $\hat{\tau}_{im}$ 

It is [Equation 16] about eye \*\*\*\* and mutual-inductance M.  $M = \frac{R1 \cdot R2}{R1 + R2} \cdot \hat{\tau}_{im}$ 

The motor constant measuring method of an induction motor which is boiled and is searched for more.

[Claim 17] Mutual-inductance M or a time constant [outside 3]  $\hat{ au}_{im}$ 

And the motor constant measuring method of an induction motor according to claim 16 which searches for the no-load current I0 using the rated voltage Vrate given as the primary resistance R1 given by another means, leakage inductance L, the secondary resistance R2, and rating of a motor, rated frequency frate, and said mutual-inductance M.

[Claim 18] The power converter which is the motor control unit which supplies the three-phase alternating current to an induction motor with an inverter, and performs adjustable-speed operation of this induction motor, and outputs the three-phase alternating current based on output voltage command value v\_ref and voltage-output phase thetay, It is the motor constant measuring method of the induction motor in the motor control unit which considers as an input the primary-current detection value i1 acquired from the current value which has the current detector which detects the primary current which flows to this induction motor, and was detected with this current detector. Make the equal circuit per one phase of an induction motor into a T-1 mold equal circuit, and electrical-potential-difference phase thetay is made into the

fixed value of the arbitration set up beforehand. It is [External Character 4] about the value when being completed as constant value by the primary-current value i1, when predetermined constant value is given as electrical-potential-difference command  $v_ref$ , and the primary-current detection value i1 which flows to an induction motor in this case is read and electrical-potential-difference command  $v_ref$  is given.  $i1_m$ 

It is [Equation 17] about the current im which flows to mutual-inductance M using the primary resistance R1 and the secondary resistance R2 which were given by said primary-current value i1 and another means when it carries out.

$$\hat{i}m = i\mathbf{1} - \frac{R\mathbf{1}}{R\mathbf{2}} (i\mathbf{1}_{\infty} - i\mathbf{1})$$

It is alike, presumes more and is this current estimate [outside 5]. im(t)

From a \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* wave to a time constant [outside 6]  $\hat{\tau}_{im}$ 

It is [Equation 18] about eye \*\*\*\* and mutual-inductance M.  $M = \frac{R1 \cdot R2}{R1 + R2} \cdot \hat{\tau}_{im}$ 

The motor constant measuring method of an induction motor which is boiled and is searched for more.

[Claim 19] Mutual-inductance M or the time constant [outside 7] for which it asked  $\hat{\tau}_{im}$ 

And the motor constant measuring method of an induction motor according to claim 18 which searches for the no-load current I0 using the rated voltage Vrate given as the primary resistance R1 given by another means, leakage inductance L, the secondary resistance R2, and rating of a motor, rated frequency frate, and said mutual-inductance M.

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## **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the approach of measuring the motor constant of an induction motor.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] There are some which built into the control software of an inverter

the approach of performing coil resistance measurement as shown in JEC-37, a lock test, and a no-load test as a conventional technique, and asking for a motor constant (conventional example 1). Moreover, there is JP,7-55899,A as an approach of tuning up the constant of an induction motor in the condition [ having suspended the induction motor ] (conventional example 2). By this approach, the single-phase alternative current was supplied to the induction motor, the fourier expansion into series of d shaft current detection value or the q shaft current detection value was carried out, and it was asking for the constant of an induction motor. Here, d-q axial seat labels are rotational coordinates rotated at the same rate as the rotating magnetic field of a motor.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] By the approach shown in the conventional example 1, the activity of discharge of immobilization of the rotator of an induction motor and immobilization is required between a lock test and a no-load current trial, and there is a field which has not been turned to in automatic meter reading by inverter drive. Moreover, in a no-load current trial, when it was necessary to operate with an induction motor simple substance and the load was already combined, the activity of once making it a separation motor simple substance was needed, and there was a problem that effectiveness was bad.

[0004] Moreover, in the conventional example 2, the single-phase alternative current was impressed, since it was asking using the fourier expansion into series, software became complicated, the processing time of software became long, and there was a problem that software took big storage capacity.

[0005] Therefore, the purpose of this invention is offering the motor constant measuring method of an induction motor with the easy operation for it possible [ tuning up the constant of an induction motor with high precision, also where a load is combined with an induction motor ]. [0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem] d shaft current proportional-plus-integral control machine controlled for this invention to divide the motor primary current into a magnetic-flux component (d shaft component) and a torque component (q shaft component), to consider the current detection value of the current command of d shaft component, and d shaft component as an input, and to make both deflection into zero, The 1st adder which adds the output of this proportional-plus-integral control machine, and d shaft auxiliary voltage command value of arbitration, and acquires d shaft electrical-potential-difference command value, q shaft current proportional-plus-integral control machine controlled to consider the current detection value of the current command of q shaft component, and q shaft component as an input, and to make both deflection into zero, The 2nd adder which adds the output of this proportional-plus-integral control machine, and q shaft auxiliary voltage command value of arbitration, and acquires q shaft electrical-potential-difference command value, Magnitude v\_ref of an electrical-potentialdifference command and electrical-potential-difference phase thetav are calculated from d shaft electrical-potential-difference command value and q shaft electrical-potential-difference command value. In the vector control equipment of a motor which has the power converter which changes and outputs a direct current to the three-phase alternating current based on the magnitude of an electrical-potential-difference command, and the phase of an electricalpotential-difference command, and is controlled by changing and treating a motor to the equal circuit of three phase Y (star) connection d shaft current command value id\_ref1 of constant value and q shaft current command value iq\_ref1 which were beforehand set as arbitration are given as 1st command value. Give both d shaft auxiliary voltage command value vd\_ref\_c and q shaft auxiliary voltage command value vq\_ref\_c as zero, and said vector control equipment is operated. After it makes proportional gain of the example integral control machine of daxial ratio, and proportional gain of the example integral control machine of q axial ratio into zero after the 1st set up beforehand carries out time amount progress, and the 2nd beforehand set up from this time of day carries out time amount progress, it is the electrical-potential-difference command [0007] from d shaft electrical-potential-difference command vd\_ref and q shaft electrical-potential-difference command vg ref.

[Equation 19]

$$v ref = \sqrt{(vd_ref^2 + vq_ref^2)}$$

[0008] It creates and is a current detection value [0009] from d shaft current detection value id\_fb and q shaft current detection value iq\_fb.

[Equation 20] 
$$i_fb=\sqrt{(id_fb^2+iq_fb^2)}$$

[0010] Create and the average value of v\_ref and the average value of i\_fb which were recorded in the time amount of the arbitration within this 2nd time amount are made into 1st data v\_ref1 and i\_fb1. Next, return the gain of said both proportional-plus-integral control machine to the original value, and d shaft current command value id\_ref2 of constant value and q shaft current command value iq\_ref2 which were beforehand set as arbitration are given as 22nd command value. Give both d shaft auxiliary voltage command value vd\_ref\_c and q shaft auxiliary voltage command value vq\_ref\_c as zero, and said vector control equipment is operated. After the 1st set up beforehand carries out setup-time progress, proportional gain of d shaft current proportional-plus-integral control machine and proportional gain of q shaft current proportional-plus-integral control machine are made into zero. It is primary resistance of a motor considering the average value of v\_ref and the average value of i\_fb which were recorded in the time amount of the arbitration within this 2nd time amount after the 2nd beforehand set up from this time of day carried out time amount progress as 2nd data v\_ref2 and i\_fb2 [0011] [Equation 21]

$$R1 = {(v_ref2-v_ref1)/\sqrt{3}}/(i_fb2-i_fb1)$$

[0012] It asks more and the resistance between lines of a motor is calculated from RL-L=2 and R1.

[0013] Or the gain of a proportional-plus-integral control machine, an output, d shaft auxiliary voltage command, and q shaft auxiliary voltage command are made into zero. Electrical-potential-difference phase thetav is made into the fixed value of the arbitration set up beforehand. Magnitude vref of an electrical-potential-difference command It gives by v\_ref=vamp-sin (2 and pi-fh-t) by setting the amplitude of 1/10 or more suitable frequencies fh of the rated operation frequency of the motor of a motor, and an electrical potential difference to vamp. vamp is the current value [0014] which can be found from d shaft current detection value id\_fb and q shaft current detection value iq\_fb.

[Equation 22] 
$$i_fb=\sqrt{(id_fb^2+iq_fb^2)}$$

[0015] Degree adjustment of the vamp is carried out supervising i\_fb so that it may become the current set point set as \*\*\*\* arbitration. After i\_fb becomes said current set point and going through the setup time of arbitration The phase of i\_fb\_ave1 and i\_fb on the basis of v\_ref is set to thetadif1. [ average / of the absolute value of magnitude v\_ref of an electrical-potential-difference command ] [ average / of the absolute value of the magnitude of v\_ref\_ave1 and current detection value i\_fb ] Next, vamp is adjusted so that it may become the 4th current set point set up beforehand. After [ said ] carrying out setup-time progress, the phase of i\_fb [ average / of the absolute value of magnitude v\_ref of an electrical-potential-difference command / average / of the absolute value of the magnitude of v\_ref\_ave2 and current detection value i\_fb ] on the basis of i\_fb\_abe2 and v\_ref is set to thetadif2, and it is [0016]. [Equation 23]

[0017] It calculates and secondary resistance of a motor is asked for R2=Zx\_r-R1 and leakage inductance as L=Zx\_i/(2 and pi-fh) from these.

[0018] Or the gain of a proportional-plus-integral control machine, an output, d shaft auxiliary voltage command, and q shaft auxiliary voltage command are made into zero. Electrical-

potential-difference phase thetav is made into the fixed value of the arbitration set up beforehand. Magnitude vref of an electrical-potential-difference command it is the current value [0019] in which it gives by v\_ref=vamp-sin (2 and pi-fl-t) by setting the amplitude of 1/5 or less suitable frequency fl of the rated operation frequency of the motor of a motor, and an electrical potential difference to vamp, and vamp can be found from d shaft current detection value id\_fb and q shaft current detection value iq\_fb.

[Equation 24]  $i_fb=\sqrt{(id_fb^2+iq_fb^2)}$ 

[0020] Degree adjustment of the vamp is carried out supervising i\_fb so that it may become the 1st current set point set as \*\*\*\* arbitration. After i\_fb becomes said 1st current set point and going through the 1st setup time of arbitration The phase of i\_fb\_ave3 and i\_fb on the basis of v\_ref is set to thetadif3. [ average / of the absolute value of magnitude v\_ref of an electrical-potential-difference command ] [ average / of the absolute value of the magnitude of v\_ref\_ave3 and current detection value i\_fb ] Next, vamp is adjusted so that it may become the 2nd current set point set up beforehand. After going through the 2nd setup time of arbitration, the phase of i\_fb [ average / of the absolute value of average v\_ref\_ave4 of the absolute value of magnitude v\_ref of an electrical-potential-difference command and the magnitude of current detection value i\_fb ] on the basis of i\_fb\_ave4 and v\_ref is set to thetadif4, and it is [0021]. [Equation 25]

 $Zx2=\{(v_ref_ave4-v_ref_nve3)/\sqrt{3}\}/(i_fb_ave4-i_fb_ave3), \theta dif_m=(\theta dif3+\theta dif4)/2 Zx_r2=Zx\cdot\cos\theta dif_m$ 

[0022] It calculates and is the mutual inductance of these to a motor [0023] [Equation 26]

$$M = \frac{R2}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot fl} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{Zx_r2 - R1}{R1 + R2 - Zx_r2}}$$

[0024] It asks by carrying out.

[0025] Moreover, the current detector which is the motor control device which this invention supplies the three-phase alternating current to an induction motor with an inverter, and performs adjustable-speed operation of this motor, and detects the current which flows the two phase or three phase of arbitration of an inverter output, Primary-current value ifb of the primary-current detector obtained from the current command value of the primary current passed to a motor and the current value detected by this current detector is considered as an input. The proportional-plus-integral control machine which controls output voltage command value v\_ref to make both deflection into zero, It has the power converter which outputs the three-phase alternating current based on electrical-potential-difference command value v ref and voltage-output phase thetay. Are the motor constant measuring method of the induction motor in the motor control unit which changes and treats a motor to the equal circuit of three phase Y (star) connection, voltage-output phase thetay considers as the phase of the arbitration set up beforehand, and it faces passing a current. By inputting a current command, operating, where a current limiter is confirmed first, and setting gain of this current limiter to 0 after predetermined time amount energization Where an electrical-potential-difference command value is fixed by keeping an integral value constant, a current command value and a current detection value are measured, k is measured about the current of two kinds of magnitude, and primary resistance (or resistance between lines) is calculated from the inclination at that time. [0026] Moreover, make electrical-potential-difference phase thetav into the fixed value of the arbitration set up beforehand, and magnitude vref of an electrical-potential-difference command is inputted by the sine wave. The phase contrast of the average of the average of an electricalpotential-difference command value and a current detection value and an electrical-potentialdifference command value, and a current detection value is calculated about two frequencies. respectively. Calculate an impedance from an electrical-potential-difference command value and a current detection value, and phase contrast decomposes an impedance into a real part

'JP-A-2002-22813 Page 13

component and an imaginary part component further. The impedance by leakage inductance is calculated from the (second [+] primary resistance resistance) from a real part component, and an imaginary part component, and secondary resistance and a leakage inductance value are calculated from these.

[0027] And the primary current of a motor is divided into a magnetic-flux component (d shaft component) and a torque component (q shaft component) about a no-load current value. Input the current detection value of the current command of d shaft component, and d shaft component, and it has d shaft current proportional-plus-integral control machine controlled to make both deflection into zero. Make the output of this proportional-plus-integral control machine into d shaft electrical-potential-difference command value, and the current detection value of the current command of q shaft component and q shaft component is considered as an input. It has a shaft current proportional-plus-integral control machine controlled to make both deflection into zero. Make the output of this proportional-plus-integral control machine into q shaft electrical-potential-difference command value, and magnitude v\_ref of an electricalpotential-difference command and electrical-potential-difference phase thetav are calculated from d shaft electrical-potential-difference command value and q shaft electrical-potentialdifference command value. In the motor control unit which controls d shaft current command and q shaft current command to have the power converter which changes and outputs a direct current to the three-phase alternating current based on the magnitude of an electricalpotential-difference command, and the phase of an electrical-potential-difference command, and to operate in accordance with the rate command of arbitration In the usual operational status An output frequency fphi, d shaft electrical-potential-difference command vd\_ref, q shaft electricalpotential-difference command vq\_ref, d shaft current detection value id\_fb, and q shaft current detection value iq fb are measured, the base of the motor set up beforehand -- electricalpotential-difference v\_base and the base -- either both mutual-inductance [ of a motor ] M or the no-load current I0 is searched for using frequency f\_base, the primary resistance R1, and leakage inductance L.

[0028] Moreover, this invention supplies the three-phase alternating current to an induction motor with an inverter. Are the motor control unit which performs adjustable-speed operation of this motor, and it has the power converter which outputs the three-phase alternating current based on output voltage command value v\_ref and voltage-output phase thetav. In the motor control unit which considers as an input the primary-current detection value i1 acquired from the current value which has the current detector which detects the primary current which flows to this induction motor, and was detected with this current detector Make the equal circuit per one phase of an induction motor into a T-1 mold equal circuit, and electrical-potential-difference phase thetav is made into the fixed value of the arbitration set up beforehand. It is the current im which flows to mutual-inductance M using the primary resistance R1 and the secondary resistance R2 which gave predetermined constant value as electrical-potential-difference command value v\_ref, read the primary-current detection value i1 which flows to an induction motor, and were given by said primary-current value i1 and another means on this occasion [0029]

[Equation 27]
$$\hat{i}m = \left(1 + \frac{R1}{R2}\right) \cdot i1 - \frac{v\_ref}{R2}$$

[0030] It is alike, presumes more and is this current estimate [0031]. [External Character 8] im

[0032] From a \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* wave to a time constant [0033] [External Character 9]  $\hat{\tau}_{im}$ 

[0034] They are eye \*\*\*\* and this mutual-inductance M [0035]

[Equation 28]
$$M = \frac{R1 \cdot R2}{R1 + R2} \cdot \tau_{im}$$

[0036] It asks more, the need is accepted and they are this mutual-inductance M or a time constant [0037].

[External Character 10]

 $au_{im}$ 

[0038] And the no-load current I0 is searched for using the rated voltage Vrate given as the primary resistance R1 given by another means, leakage inductance L, the secondary resistance R2, and rating of a motor, rated frequency frate, and said mutual-inductance M. [0039] Or it is a value when being completed as constant value by the primary-current value i1, when electrical-potential-difference command  $v_r$  is given [0040] [External Character 11]  $i1_{\infty}$ 

[0041] It is the current im which flows to mutual-inductance M using the primary resistance R1 and the secondary resistance R2 which were given by said primary-current value i1 and another means when it carries out [0042]

[Equation 29]

$$\hat{i}m = i1 - \frac{R1}{R2} (i1_{\infty} - i1)$$

[0043] It is made to presume without being alike and using an electrical-potential-difference value more.

[0044]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, the gestalt of operation of this invention is explained with reference to a drawing.

[0045] Drawing 1 is the block diagram showing the configuration of 1 operation gestalt of the control device of the induction motor in this invention. The proportional-plus-integral control machine 10 is controlled so that the deflection of a shaft current command iq\_ref and a shaft current detection value iq fb serves as zero, it adds q shaft auxiliary voltage command vq ref c to the output of the proportional-plus-integral control machine 10, and creates q shaft electrical-potential-difference command vq\_ref. Similarly, the proportional-plus-integral control machine 11 is controlled so that the deflection of d shaft current command id ref and d shaft current detection value id\_fb serves as zero, it adds d shaft auxiliary voltage command vd\_ref\_c to the output of the proportional-plus-integral control machine 11, and creates d shaft electrical-potential-difference command vd\_ref. The proportional gain of a proportionality integrator expresses Ki and integral gain with (1/T). It calculates the electrical-potentialdifference phase in a three-phase-alternating-current coordinate by the electrical-potentialdifference command computing element 12 calculating magnitude v\_ref of an electrical-potentialdifference command, and electrical-potential-difference phase thetay from vg ref and vd ref, and adding phase thetafphi of magnetic flux to thetay further. Moreover, electrical-potentialdifference command offset value v\_ref\_ofs is added to magnitude v\_ref of an electrical-potentialdifference command. Here, iq\_ref, id\_ref, and fphi are given from the arithmetic circuit prepared independently by the operational status of the usual induction motor. A power converter 2 is a power converter for supplying the three-phase-alternating-current electrical potential difference based on said v\_ref+v\_ref\_ofs and thetaref to an induction motor 3. The current which flows to an induction motor 3 is detected by the current detectors 4 and 5, is inputted into the coordinate transformation machine 6, is changed into a d-q coordinate, and serves as iq fb and id fb. iq fb and id\_fb are changed into the synthetic magnitude-of-a-vector i\_fb by the current computing element 7. The average and the phase contrast computing element 8 are computing elements which calculate the phase contrast of the average of the electrical-potential-difference

command which is needed for the operation of the motor constant of an induction motor 3 from v\_ref+v\_ref\_ofs and i\_fb, and a current detection value, and an electrical-potential-difference command and a current detection value, and the motor constant operation machine 1 is a computing element which calculates the motor constant of an induction motor 3 based on the signal calculated with the average and the phase contrast computing element 8.

[0046] The concrete configuration of the average and the phase contrast computing element 8 is shown in <u>drawing 2</u>. By the configuration shown in <u>drawing 2</u> from v\_ref and i\_fb, a part for the average of both phase contrast and the absolute value of each frequency component and DC is calculated. Here, although the average is calculated with the low pass filter (LPF), the approach by the moving average etc. may be used.

[0047] The T-1 mold equal circuit of the induction motor used for asking <u>drawing 3</u> for the motor constant of an induction motor with this operation gestalt is shown. The electrical potential difference which <u>drawing 3</u> is an equal circuit for which are about [ 1 ] sufficient, and is impressed is [0048].

[External Character 12]

 $V ref/\sqrt{3}$ 

[0049] It has become. It is the primary current of a motor and, for R1, the primary resistance of a motor and R2 are [ the leakage inductance of a motor and M of secondary resistance of a motor and I] the mutual inductances of a motor.

[0050] The operation gestalt of claim 1 is explained.

[0051] Since impedance omegaM in mutual-inductance M becomes zero when a direct current is impressed to an induction motor 3, the equal circuit of <u>drawing 3</u> comes to be shown in <u>drawing</u>

<u>4</u> . Therefore, [0052]

[External Character 13]

 $R1=(V_ref/\sqrt{3})/I1$ 

[0053] It can be come out and found. In setting up as resistance between lines, it deals with RL-L=2 and R1 as resistance between lines. Initiation of tuning of primary resistance gives iq\_ref and id\_ref as 1st current command value set as arbitration as a current command. If a current command is given, an electrical-potential-difference command will occur according to the gain of the proportional-plus-integral control machines 10 and 11, a three-phase-alternating-current electrical potential difference is outputted from a power converter 2, it is added to a motor 3, and a current I1 flows. It detects and calculates [ transform and / current ] with the current detectors 4 and 5, and a current I1 is added to the motor constant operation machine 1 as i\_fb. Since time amount required for the standup of a current is decided by gain of the proportionalplus-integral control machines 10 and 11, it sets up this time amount as time amount of the arbitration set up beforehand, and after [ this ] carrying out setup-time progress, it makes zero proportional gain of the proportional-plus-integral control machine of q shaft and d shaft. Since the input to an integrator is set to 0 by this, since it is fixed with an output value just before making proportional gain into zero, an electrical-potential-difference command is maintained at constant value, and is stabilized by the output of a proportional controller. Average measurement of electrical-potential-difference command v\_ref and current detection value i\_fb is performed to the waiting for fixed time amount, and during this period in this condition, and it considers as v\_ref1 and i\_fb1, respectively. Next, the proportional gain of the proportional-plus-integral control machines 10 and 11 is returned to the original value, current command value iq\_ref and id\_ref are made into the 2nd current set point, same actuation is performed and the average of the electrical-potential-difference command value at this time and a current command value is made into v\_ref2 and i\_fb2, respectively. Time amount change of electrical-potential-difference command v\_ref at this time and current detection value i\_fb is shown in drawing 5. The relation of v\_ref1, i\_fb1, v\_ref2, and i\_fb2 comes to be shown in drawing 6, and the primary resistance R1 can be found from this slope of a line. It is [0054] when it takes into consideration that y ref is a value between lines.

[Equation 30]

 $R1 = {(v_ref2-v_ref1)/\sqrt{3}}/(i_fb2-i_fb1)$ 

[0055] It becomes.

[0056] The operation gestalt of claim 2 is explained.

[0057] In the practice according to claim 1 explained above, when making proportional gain Ki of the proportional-plus-integral control machines 10 and 11 into zero By setting the output of the proportional gain Ki of the proportional-plus-integral control machines 10 and 11, integral gain (I/T), and the proportional-plus-integral control machines 10 and 11 to 0 at the same time it substitutes q shaft in the time, and d shaft electrical-potential-difference command for auxiliary voltage command value vq\_ref\_c and vd\_ref\_c, respectively It is what gave the electrical-potential-difference command, and other processings are the same as the operation gestalt of claim 1.

[0058] An operation gestalt according to claim 3 is explained.

[0059] In order to raise the accuracy of measurement, it is made to measure about three or more points, although the level of a current was two points in the operation gestalt of claims 1 and 2 explained above, when the case of three points was explained and each measurement is set to 1, 2, and 3, it is between 1-2, between 2-3, and between 1-3, respectively -- it is -- it adopts as R1 which should calculate R1 like [ two / of arbitration ] the operation gestalt of claims 1 and 2, and should calculate the average. What is necessary is just to use each average in quest of R1 in the section of arbitration similarly [ in the case of four or more points ]. [0060] The operation gestalt of claim 4 is explained.

[0061] An electrical-potential-difference command is given as a fixed value of v\_ref=vamp-sin (2 and pi-fh-t) and thetaref= arbitration. vamp considers as zero as the first stage, and fh is taken as the value more than the rated operation frequency of a motor. Since it is set to omegaM>>R2 in the equal circuit shown in drawing 3, when a frequency is high, and it thinks that a current hardly flows to M, an equal circuit comes to be shown in drawing 7 R> 7. If the relation of omegal becomes setting the electrical potential difference at this time, and phase contrast of a current to thetadif like drawing 8 and the impedance of a circuit is made into |Zx|, it is set to =(R1+R2) |Zx| and costhetadif, and omegal=|Zx| and sinthetadif, and if R1 already calculated is used, R2 and L can be found (R1+R2).

[0062] Give v\_ref shown above, and make vamp increase, in order to ask for Zx until it becomes the 1st current set point which average i\_fb\_ave of the absolute value of a current detection value set up beforehand. And after waiting fixed time until the output of a filter becomes stability if in agreement with the value to which i\_fb\_ave was set, average v\_ref\_ave of the absolute value of the component of the frequency component of v\_ref, average i\_fb\_ave of the absolute value of a current detection value, and phase contrast thetadif are saved in memory as v\_ref\_ave1, i\_fb\_ave1, and thetadif1, respectively. Next, if vamp is adjusted and a current value is in agreement so that it may become the 2nd current set point set up beforehand, a value is read similarly and it saves as v\_ref\_ave2, i\_fb\_ave2, and thetadif2, respectively. The electrical-potential-difference command at this time and time amount change of a current detection value are shown in drawing 9. Impedance |Zx| of a circuit is [0063] as an electrical potential difference and an inclination of a current like the time of R1.

[Equation 31]

$$|Zx| = {(v_ref_ave2-v_ref_ave1)/\sqrt{3}}/(i_fb_ave2-i_fb_ave1)$$

[0064] It asks more. Moreover, phase contrast is set to thetadif\_L= (thetadif1+thetadif2) / 2. [0065] From this formula and the above mentioned formula [to 0066] [Equation 32]

R2={(v\_ref\_ave2-v\_ref\_ave1)/
$$\sqrt{3}$$
}/(i\_fb\_ave2-i\_fb\_ave1) · cos  $\theta$  dif\_L - R1,  
L= [{(v\_ref\_ave2-v\_ref\_ave1)/ $\sqrt{3}$ }/(i\_fb\_ave2-i\_fb\_ave1) · sin  $\theta$  dif\_L] /(2· $\pi$ ·fh)

[0067] It carries out and the secondary resistance R2 and leakage inductance L can be found. [0068] Although the initial value of vamp was explained as zero here, since the flowing current

value follows a V/f pattern as a guide and prediction attaches it, it is also possible by setting up the value of how much beforehand and adjusting from there to carry out time amount compaction.

[0069] The operation gestalt of claim 5 is explained.

[0070] In the operation gestalt of above-mentioned claim 4, what added v\_ref\_ofs to electrical-potential-difference command v\_ref as an offset value is considered as an electrical-potential-difference command. Data v\_ref\_ave and i\_fb\_av which are used in order to ask for R1+R2 and L, as shown in drawing 2, and thetadif can be considered to be claim 4 publications the same way by using the data which inputted the input signal into the high-pass filter, and removed an in one direction flowed part.

[0071] The operation gestalt of invention of claim 6 is explained.

[0072] In the operation gestalt of above-mentioned claim 4, what added v\_ref\_ofs to electrical-potential-difference command v\_ref as an offset value is considered as an electrical-potential-difference command. Since an offset electrical potential difference is outputted as a direct current and the equal circuit to this comes to be shown in drawing 4, primary resistance R1 can be found by taking an in one direction flowed part of this electrical-potential-difference command value, and the in one direction flowed ratio of a current detection value. That what is necessary is just to take the average of a signal to take out an in one direction flowed signal, with the operation gestalt, as shown in drawing 2, it has detected using a low pass filter [LPF3]. The method of the decision of the value of v\_ref\_ofs has adjusted and determined v\_ref\_ofs here, comparing a current detection value with the current set point like the operation gestalt of claim 4, before giving an AC signal.

[0073] In this way, it is the same as the operation gestalt of claim 4 except using R1 calculated for the operation of R2. Thereby, since it can ask for R1, R2, and L in one step, the execution time can be shortened.

[0074] An operation gestalt according to claim 7 is explained.

[0075] In the operation gestalt of claim 4, the frequency of fl is set as a very low frequency to the rated operation frequency of a motor. Since the current which flows to M at this time cannot be disregarded, it thinks in the equal circuit shown in <u>drawing 3</u>.

[0076] It is [0077] when a formula is stood in an equal circuit.

[Equation 33]

$$\left(R1 + j\omega I + \frac{j\omega MR2}{R2 + j\omega M}\right)I1 = v_ref /\sqrt{3}, \quad \omega = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot fh$$

これを解いて、

$$\frac{R1R2^{2} + \omega^{2}M^{2}R1 + \omega^{2}M^{2}R2}{R2^{2} + \omega^{2}M^{2}} + j\frac{\omega IR2^{2} + \omega^{3}IM^{2} + \omega MR2}{R2^{2} + \omega^{2}M^{2}} = \frac{V_{ref}/\sqrt{3}}{I1} = Zr + jZi$$

$$= \frac{V_{ref}}{R}$$

$$Zr = \frac{V_{ref}/\sqrt{3}}{11} \cdot \cos\theta \text{ m. } Zi = \frac{V_{ref}/\sqrt{3}}{11} \cdot \sin\theta \text{ m. } \theta \text{ m} = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\omega 1R2^{2} + \omega^{3} 1M^{2} + \omega MR2}{R1R2^{2} + \omega^{2}M^{2}R1 + \omega^{2}M^{2}R2} \right)$$

[0078] It is [0079], when it compares about real part and asks for M.

[Equation 34]

$$M = \frac{R2}{\omega} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{Zr - R1}{R1 + R2 - Zr}}$$

[0080] A next door and M are obtained. Here, except making fh into a low frequency, when it asks like the operation gestalt of claim 4, and an impedance is made into |Zx2| and phase contrast is made into thetadif\_m, it is R1 and R2 to [0081] which became Zx\_r2=|Zx2| and costhetadif\_m and were already calculated with this.
[Equation 35]

$$M = \frac{R2}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot fl} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{Zx_r2 - R1}{R1 + R2 - Zx_r2}}$$

[0082] It is alike and mutual-inductance M can be found more.

[0083] The operation gestalt of claims 8 and 9 is explained.

[0084] v\_ref\_ofs is added to electrical-potential-difference command v\_ref as offset the same with having been shown in the operation gestalt of claims 5 and 6. The contents of processing are the same as what was shown in the operation gestalt of claims 5 and 6. Since the frequency is low at the time of the operation gestalt of claim 7, a motor can prevent moving superfluously by giving direct current offset, as shown in this approach.

[0085] The operation gestalt of claim 10 is explained.

[0086] The block diagram which carried out invention according to claim 10 to drawing 10 is shown. q shaft electrical-potential-difference command value vq\_ref, d shaft electrical-potentialdifference command value vd\_ref, q shaft current detection value iq fb, d shaft current detection value id\_fb, and the output frequency value fphi are taken out from the configuration which performs the usual vector control, it inputs into the motor constant operation machine 1, and mutual-inductance M and the no-load current value I0 are calculated. The speed-control machine 14 calculates q shaft current command value iq\_ref, d shaft current command value id\_ref, and the output frequency value fphi based on a rate command, it is the vector control method generally used, and since it is not concerned with the description of this invention, it simplified and it has indicated them. The coordinate transformation machine 6 is a \*\* table converter which changes the detection value of the phase current into do system of coordinates. and the controller and the electrical-potential-difference command computing element 12 with which it is made for a current command value and the current detection value of the d shaft PI current limiter [ the q shaft PI current limiter 10 and ] 11 to correspond calculate magnitude v\_ref of the electrical potential difference of a three-phase-alternating-current electrical potential difference, and electrical-potential-difference phase thetay from q shaft electricalpotential-difference command, d shaft electrical-potential-difference command value, and magnetic-flux phase thetaphi. Magnetic-flux phase thetaphi is calculated by integrating with an output frequency fphi. A power converter 2 supplies three-phase-alternating-current power to an induction motor 3 based on v\_ref and thetav.

[0087] the base of the motor which reads an output frequency fphi, d shaft electrical-potential-difference command vd\_ref, q shaft electrical-potential-difference command vd\_ref, d shaft current detection value id\_fb, and q shaft current detection value iq\_fb, and is here set up beforehand after 1-second progress from the time of acceleration of an induction motor 3 being completed after a train-operation-dispatching input — electrical-potential-difference v\_base and the base — frequency f\_base and the primary resistance R1 calculated separately, and leakage inductance L — using — [0088]

$$Vqq = \frac{vq - ref}{\sqrt{3}} - R1 \cdot iq - fb - 2\pi \cdot fphi \cdot L \cdot id - fb$$

$$Vdd = \frac{vd\_ref}{\sqrt{3}} - R1 \cdot id\_fb + 2\pi \cdot fphi \cdot L \cdot iq\_fb$$

$$Q = Vqq \cdot id _fb - Vqq \cdot iq _fb$$

$$E = \sqrt{Vqq^2 + Vdd^2}$$

$$M = \frac{E^2}{2\pi \cdot fphi \cdot Q}$$

$$I0 = \frac{V \_base / \sqrt{3}}{2\pi \cdot f \text{ base}(M + L)}$$

[0089] By calculating, mutual-inductance [ of a motor ] M and the no-load current I0 can be found.

[0090] Here, although considered as the time of the completion of acceleration, even if it

measures at the time of day of the arbitration under operation, it does not interfere. [0091] In the usual operational status, since the approach of this invention is extracting and calculating the signal of each part, it can be applied regardless of the difference in the configuration of the speed-control machine by the existence of PG etc.

[0092] <u>Drawing 11</u> is the block diagram showing the configuration of the motor control device which enforces the motor constant measuring method of the induction motor of this invention according to claim 11 to 13. The motor constant operation machine 1 outputs current command i\_ref. The current value which flows to an induction motor 3 is incorporated as the current in detected with the current detector 4 formed in U phase, and iv detected with the current detector 5 formed in V phase, by the three phase two phase converter 6, calculates (1) type and (2) types, and changes them into two phase alternating current ialpha and ibeta. [0093]

(1)

[Equation 37] 
$$iw = -(iu + iv)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} i \alpha \\ i \beta \end{bmatrix} = \frac{2}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} iu \\ iv \\ iw \end{bmatrix}$$
 (2)

[0094] The phase which detects a current may detect all the two phase or three phases of not only the combination of u phase and V phase but arbitration.

[0095] The current computing element 7 calculates the square root of the sum of the square of two phase alternating current ialpha and ibeta, and calculates current detection value i\_fb. i\_fb is inputted into the average and the phase contrast computing element 8, and average i\_fb\_ave is calculated. Here, count of the average takes the absolute value of i\_fb, and although it has obtained the result by letting a low pass filter pass, it may calculate the average using options, such as the moving average. The current PI control machine 13 is controlled so that current command i\_ref and current detection average i\_fb\_ave are in agreement. The output of the current PI control machine 13 serves as electrical-potential-difference command v\_ref. In a power converter 2, electrical-potential-difference command value v\_ref is converted as line voltage, the output phase of the three-phase alternating current is calculated using electrical-potential-difference phase thetay given from the motor constant operation machine 1, and three-phase-alternating-current power is supplied to an induction motor 3.

[0096] The operation gestalt of claim 11 is explained.

[0097] The T-1 mold equal circuit where it is about [ 1 ] sufficient for an induction motor is shown in <u>drawing 12</u>. For primary resistance and L, leakage inductance and M are [ R1 / secondary resistance and s of a mutual inductance and R2 ] skids. Since the amount of [ of mutual-inductance M ] impedance becomes zero when a direct current is passed, an equal circuit becomes like drawing 13.

[0098] Below, a phase in case the current of U phase serves as a peak is explained as 0 degree. [0099] With this operation gestalt, the phase of electrical-potential-difference phase thetav is made into 0 degree.

[0100] First, if 20% of value of the induction motor rated current is given as current command value i\_ref, as work of the current PI control machine 13 shows to drawing 14, electrical—potential—difference command v\_ref will change, and v\_ref will become fixed in the place whose current detection value i\_fb\_ave corresponded with i\_ref1. Here, as it waited for 2 seconds, the width of face of the section A which performs current control by time amount is determined. Since it is related to the control characteristic, time amount until it becomes this stability is enough if it usually waits for 2 seconds, but when the gain of the current PI control machine 13 is not raised in the property of a load machine etc., this time amount is lengthened. After passing for 2 seconds, gain Ki of the current PI control machine 13 is made into zero, and current command value v\_ref is fixed by outputting the value collected on the integrator as v\_ref. After waiting fixed time amount (here, it considered as for 1 second) furthermore, average v\_ref\_ave

and i\_fb\_ave of v\_ref are read and it considers as v\_ref1 and i\_fb1. v\_ref\_ave inputs the value of v\_ref into the average and the phase contrast calculator 8, and calculates it. Next, 40% of the induction motor rated current is given as current command i\_ref, it controls similarly, electrical-potential-difference command value v\_ref\_ave and current detection value i\_fb\_ave are read, and it considers as v\_ref2 and i\_fb2. If this data of two points is made into a graph, it will become like drawing 15. Since this inclination expresses the primary resistance R1, it is [0101]. [Equation 38]

 $R1 = \{(v_ref2-v_ref1)/\sqrt{3}\}/(i_fb2-i_fb1)$ 

[0102] It is alike and calculates more. And 2xR1 is made into resistance RL~L between lines. Although considered as 20% of the induction motor rated current, and 40% here, a current value is good also as a different value from this, and may be performed about the current value of three or more points.

[0103] When measurement of three or more points is performed, for example, when it carries out with three kinds of current values, 20%, 40%, and 60%, an approach according to claim 12 calculates an inclination between 20%-40%, 40%-60%, and 20%-60%, respectively, takes the average of the inclination, and should just use it.

[0104] An approach according to claim 13 is explained. As shown in <u>drawing 15</u>, the data which the point measured are approximated and extended by the linear expression, and the value of v\_ref in case a current value is zero is recorded as electrical-potential-difference offset value v\_ref0. This is equivalent to a part for the voltage drop by the component used for a power converter 2. What is necessary is just to ask by the straight-line approximation of two points of arbitration, or the regression curve by the 2nd [ an average of ] power error method, when having measured about three or more kinds of current values.

[0105] The operation gestalt of claim 14 is explained. <u>Drawing 16</u> and <u>drawing 17</u> are block diagrams which enforce claim 14 and an approach according to claim 15.

[0106] In drawing 15, output voltage command v\_ref and output voltage phase thetav are given to a power converter 2 from the motor constant operation machine 1, the three-phase alternating current is outputted based on this, and an induction motor 3 is operated. The current value which flows to an induction motor 3 is incorporated as the current in detected with the current detector 4 formed in U phase, and iv detected with the current detector 5 formed in V phase, with the coordinate transformation vessel 6, calculates (1) type and (2) types, and changes them into two phase alternating current ialpha and ibeta. The phase which detects a current may detect all the two phase or three phases of not only the combination of u phase and V phase but arbitration.

[0107] In the current computing element 7, the square root of the sum of the square of two phase alternating current ialpha and ibeta is calculated, and current detection value i\_Fb is calculated. Phase thetah which gives the instantaneous value of the amplitude of v\_ref given with electrical-potential-difference command v\_ref, current detection value i\_fb, and the motor constant operation vessel 1 is inputted into the average and the phase contrast computing element 8, average v\_ref\_ave of v\_ref, average i\_fb\_ave of i\_fb, and phase contrast thetadif calculate it, it is inputted into the motor constant operation machine 1, and calculates a motor constant. The differences with drawing 11 are the point of having given electrical-potential-difference command v\_ref rather than giving a current command, and a point of having inputted into the average and the phase contrast arithmetic circuit 8 phase thetah of the frequency component given as electrical-potential-difference command v\_ref. Drawing 17 is the block diagram showing the configuration of an average value and the phase contrast computing element 6. Average i\_fb\_ave and phase contrast thetadif of v\_ref and i\_ref are calculated by processing of the block diagram of drawing 17.

[0108] Since impedance omegaM by mutual-inductance M will become large compared with R2 if a frequency becomes high, the equal circuit of the induction motor shown in <u>drawing 12</u> can be approximated in the series circuit of R1, L, and R2, as shown in <u>drawing 18</u>. a part for therefore, the resistance from an electrical potential difference, the magnitude of a current, and both phase contrast — R1+R2 and reactance part omegaL can be found.

[0109] With this operation gestalt, thetav is made into 0 degree and the 1st frequency fh of 1= 15Hz, the 2nd frequency fh of 2= 30Hz, and the current set point according to claim 14 are made into 80% of the induction motor rated current. First, v\_ref=vamp-sin (2, pi, 15, andt) and [t give magnitude vref of an electrical-potential-difference command by time-of-day] as magnitude Vamp=0 of a voltage swing, and it operates. A voltage swing Vamp is adjusted supervising i\_fb so that current detection average i\_fb may become 80% of the rated current of an induction motor. Let the amount of degrees of Vamp be suitable magnitude so that a current may not change rapidly. With this operation gestalt, 1/1000 of the magnitude of induction motor rated voltage was subtracted and added to Vamp. After current detection average i\_fb becomes 80% of the rated current of an induction motor, After arbitration carries out setup-time (here, it could be 3 seconds) progress, the phase of i\_fb [ average / of the absolute value of magnitude v\_ref of an electrical-potential-difference command / average / of the absolute value of the magnitude of v\_ref\_ave1 and current detection value i\_fb ] on the basis of i\_fb\_ave1 and v\_ref is set to thetadif1. Next, set a frequency to 30Hz and the same operation as the time of 15Hz is performed. The phase of i\_fb [ average / of the absolute value of magnitude v\_ref of the electrical-potential-difference command at this time / average / of the absolute value of the magnitude of v\_ref\_ave2 and current detection value i\_fb ] on the basis of i\_fb\_ave2 and v\_ref is set to thetadif2. Here, the average inputs each saturation value into a low pass filter, and uses the output. The electrical-potential-difference command at this time and the timing diagram of a current detection value are shown in drawing 19. If the relation of the electrical potential difference for which it asked here, a current, and phase contrast is dealing with it with complex as shown in drawing 20, an impedance and its real part component, and an imaginary part component will be obtained by the degree type.

[0110]

[Equation 39]

 $Zx1=(v_ref_ave1/\sqrt{3})/(i_fb_ave1)$ ,  $Zx2=(v_ref_ave2/\sqrt{3})/(i_fb_ave2)$ 

 $Zxr1=Zx1\cdot\cos\theta$  dif\_L, Zxr

 $Zxr2=Zx2\cdot\cos\theta$  dif\_2,

Zxil=Zxl·sin θ dif\_L,

Zxi2=Zx2·sin 0 dif 2

[0111] At this time, the real part components Zxr1 and Zxr2 express resistance part R1+R2, and the imaginary part components Zxi1 and Zxi2 express reactance component omegaL. First, a real part component is considered. If Zxr2 at the time of Zxr1 and fh2 (30Hz) at the time of fh1 (15Hz) is expressed with a graph, it will become like <u>drawing 21</u> and will change on the frequency. This is considered to be based on the effect of the skin effect etc. Although it can be found in R2=Zxr-R1, since R1 passes and measures a direct current, as shown in <u>drawing 21</u>, it carries out straight-line approximation of the measured value, and uses the value at the time of frequency fh=fh1 and fh2/(fh1+fh2) =15.30/(15+30) =10Hz as Zxr. Next, an imaginary component is considered. Since it is proportional to a frequency component mostly about an imaginary component, it asks for leakage inductance from L=Zxi/(2 and pi-fh\_1) as Zxi=Zxi2 and fh\_1=fh2 using the value at the time of fh2 (30Hz). Here, fh2 was used because a measurement error was made small, since the one where a frequency is higher became [ an electrical-potential-difference value ] large. The frequency of the lower one may be used and you may calculate from the inclination in two frequencies.

[0112] Next, the operation gestalt of claim 15 is explained. In said secondary resistance and measurement of leakage inductance, Zx1 and Zx2 are calculated by the degree type using electrical-potential-difference offset value v\_ref0 calculated previously.

[0113]

[Equation 40]

 $Zx1=(v_ref_avc1/\sqrt{3}-v_ref0)/(i_fb_ave1)$ ,

 $Zx2=(v_ref_ave2/\sqrt{3}-v_ref0)/(i fb ave2)$ 

[0114] Subsequent count is the same as that of the above-mentioned.

[0115] In the operation gestalt of claim 14, where current i fb2 of different magnitude from the

· JP-A-2002-22813 Page 22

current value passed on the same frequency as the above at the time of said measurement is passed, same measurement is performed. Here, i\_fb2 is made into 40% of a motor rating current (above 1/2) as an example, the average of the absolute value of v\_ref\_ave3 and a current detection value is made into i\_fb\_ave3 for the average of the absolute value of the electricalpotential-difference command value in 15Hz, and the average of the absolute value of v\_ref\_ave4 and a current detection value is made into i\_fb\_ave4 for the average of the electrical-potentialdifference command value in 30Hz. As shown in drawing 22 (a) and (b), in 15Hz and 30Hz, straight-line approximation is carried out with two current values, respectively, and a value in case a current value is zero is calculated as electrical-potential-difference offset v\_ofs15 in 15Hz, and electrical-potential-difference offset v\_ofs30 in 30Hz. There is also a method of compensating electrical-potential-difference offset by using these offset values instead of electrical-potential-difference offset value v\_ref0 according to claim 13 to the electricalpotential-difference command value in 15Hz and 30Hz. Moreover, you may ask for 15Hz of 30Hz of each impedance from the inclination when changing a current value, without calculating an electrical-potential-difference offset value. Moreover, the average of two current values may be used about the phase for asking for the real part of an impedance, and imaginary part. [0116] In addition, it is what equalized by letting a low pass filter pass after the electricalpotential-difference value and the current value when giving a signal (the 15 above-mentionedHz and 30Hz) although explanation was omitted in the processing described above since it was easy takes an absolute value, and electrical-potential-difference value offset value v\_ref 0 which stated by the gestalt of operation of claim 13 to being the average is what obtained from the direct-current value, and since it is actual value or maximum, it uses the value which carried out the average conversion of v\_ref0. Although considered as the average here, as long as it has taken adjustment of each conversion, any of actual value, the average, and maximum may be used.

[0117] Drawing 23 is the block diagram showing the configuration of the equipment which enforces the motor constant measuring method of claim 16 of this invention, and the induction motor of 17 publications. In drawing 23, a power converter 2 changes into three-phasealternating-current power electrical-potential-difference command v\_ref and electricalpotential-difference phase thetav which were given from the motor constant operation machine 1, and supplies three-phase-alternating-current power to an induction motor 3. The current value which flows to an induction motor 3 is incorporated as the current iu detected with the current detector 4 formed in U phase, and iv detected with the current detector 5 formed in V phase, with the coordinate transformation vessel 6, calculates (1) type and (2) types, and changes them into two phase alternating current ialpha and ibeta. (2) a formula -- setting (2/3) extstyle - a conversion front and after conversion have taken advantaging and it is for making magnitude of the amplitude equal. The phase which detects a current may detect all the two phase or three phases of not only the combination of u phase and V phase but arbitration. Two phase alternating current ialpha and ibeta are inputted into the motor constant operation machine 1, and calculate the primary-current detection value i1 as a square root of the sum of the square of two phase alternating current ialpha and ibeta.

[0118] <u>Drawing 23</u> is what usually transposed the block of an electrical-potential-difference command, speed control prepared in the preceding paragraph of an output voltage phase, current control, etc. to the motor constant operation machine 1 in the identification approach of the time of operation, and the conventional motor constant in the motor driving gear by the inverter, and extracts and illustrates a part required for operation of this invention, and both change with the switch formed separately.

[0119] First, the principle of the operation gestalt of claim 16 is explained.

[0120] 1 [ in / to drawing 24 / the idle state (skid s= 1) of an induction motor ] — the T-1 mold equal circuit for which are fairly sufficient is shown. For R1, primary resistance and L are [ secondary resistance and M of leakage inductance and R2 ] mutual inductances, and the electrical potential difference to which v is impressed, and i1 are currents (exciting current) to which the primary current of a motor and i2 flow to the secondary current of a motor, and im flows to mutual-inductance M.

[0121] It is [0122] when an equation is formed based on Kirchhoff's law in the equal circuit of drawing 24 by setting to em electromotive force produced by change of the current which flows to mutual-inductance M.

[Equation 41]

$$v = R\mathbf{1} \cdot i\mathbf{1} + L\frac{di\mathbf{1}}{dt} + e_m \tag{3}$$

$$e_m = M \frac{\dim}{dt} = R2 \cdot i2 \tag{4}$$

$$i1 = im + i2 \tag{5}$$

[0123] It becomes.

[0124] (3) types are [0125], when leakage inductance L is disregarded since leakage inductance L is small compared with mutual-inductance M, and it is easy.

[Equation 42]

$$v = R1 \cdot i1 + e_m$$

[0126] It becomes.

[0127] Moreover, it is [0128] from (4) and (5) types.

(6)

[Equation 43]

$$i1 = im + \frac{1}{R2} \cdot M \cdot \frac{\dim}{dt}$$
 (7)

[0129] (4) It is [0130] when a formula and (7) types are substituted and summarized at (6) ceremony.

[Equation 44]

$$v = R1 \cdot im + \frac{M(R1 + R2)}{R2} \cdot \frac{\dim}{dt}$$
 (8)

[0131] Initial condition It sets at time of day t= 0, and is im 0= 0. (9)

It is [0132], when it carries out and solves about im.

[Equation 45]

$$im = \frac{v}{R1} \cdot (1 - e^{-\frac{l}{\tau}})$$
 (10)

$$\tau = -\frac{M(R1+R2)}{R1\cdot R2} \tag{11}$$

[0133] It becomes.

[0134] Here, tau is a time constant.

[0135] Therefore, [0136]

[Equation 46]

$$M = \frac{R1 \cdot R2}{R1 + R2} \cdot \tau \qquad (12)$$

[0137] If it asks for a time constant tau from the current im which flows to next door and mutual-inductance M and substitutes for (12) types, it can ask for mutual-inductance M.

[0138] The principle of the operation gestalt of claim 17 is explained.

[0139] The current im which flows to mutual-inductance M is a current which flows in the interior of an induction motor, and cannot be measured directly from an induction motor input terminal side. Then, how to presume the current im which flows to mutual-inductance M next is explained.

[0140] (4) From a formula and (6) types [to 0141]

[Equation 47]

$$i2 = \frac{v - R1 \cdot i1}{R2} \qquad (13)$$

[0142] (13) Substitute a formula for (5) types and it is [0143].

[Equation 48]

$$im = i1 - i2 = i1 - \frac{v - R1 \cdot i1}{R2}$$
 (14)

[0144] (14) Arrange a formula and it is [0145].

[Equation 49]

$$im = (1 + \frac{R1}{R2}) \cdot i1 - \frac{v}{R2}$$
 (15)

[0146] It becomes.

[0147] Therefore, im can be calculated by (15) types using the primary current i1 which flows to the electrical potential difference v and motor which are impressed to a motor, and it can ask for mutual-inductance M by substituting for (12) types in quest of a time constant tau from this change of im.

[0148] The no-load current I0 is a current which flows when giving an induction machine, and it is no-load and the power source of rated voltage and rated frequency is rotated, and the equal circuit at this time is expressed as a series circuit of R1, L, and M in the T-1 mold equal circuit of drawing 24.

[0149] Therefore, the electrical potential difference v at this time and the relation of a current i1 are [0150].

[Equation 50]

$$v = R1 \cdot i1 + j\omega(L + M) \cdot i1$$
 (16)

$$ω=2πf$$
 ,f:電源周波数 (17)

[0151] It is [0152] when (16) types are rewritten only paying attention to an electrical potential difference and the magnitude of a current, using a next door and rated voltage as V.

[Equation 51]

$$V = \sqrt{R1^2 + \omega^2 (L + M)^2} \cdot 10$$
 (18)

[0153] It is a numeric value showing an electrical potential difference and the magnitude of a current, and V and I are either actual value, maximum or the average, respectively, and should be just the same with an electrical potential difference and a current.

[0154] (18) It is [0155] when a formula is solved about IO.

[Equation 52]  

$$I0 = \frac{V}{\sqrt{Rl^2 + \omega^2 (L + M)^2}}$$
(19)

[0156] A next door and the no-load current I0 can be found. Although R1 and L are taken into consideration by (16), (18), and (19) formulas, since it is easy, it is also considered that R1 and L are disregarded.

[0157] Estimate of im which calculated electrical-potential-difference v=V1 by (15) types using the primary current il at the time of giving at a step, the current im which flows to a mutual inductance and the primary current i1, and R1 and R2 [0158]

[External Character 14]

im

[0159] The wave of \*\*\*\*\* change is shown in <u>drawing 25</u> . i1, im, [0160]

[External Character 15]

im

```
[0161] [0162] which ******
[External Character 16] \Pi_{\infty}
[0163] It is ** (V1/R1), and is [0164].
[External Character 17] \hat{im}
[0165] From ** 0 [to 0166] [External Character 18] \Pi_{\infty}
[0167] the wave when carrying out until change — the wave of im — about — it can check that I am doing one. Therefore, [0168] at this time [External Character 19] \hat{im}
[0169] From ****** to a time constant [0170] [External Character 20] \hat{\tau}_{im}
```

[0171] \*\*\*\*\*\*\* is good.

[0172] From here, the contents which realized the approach based on the above-mentioned principle are explained based on <u>drawing 23</u>.

[0173] Below, a phase in case U phase serves as a peak is explained as 0 degree.

[0174] With this operation gestalt, the phase of electrical-potential-difference phase thetav was carried out as 0 degree.

[0175] First, the decision approach of the magnitude of the predetermined electrical potential difference V1 given to a motor 3 is explained. Although any value is sufficient as the electrical potential difference V1 impressed to a motor 3, it is necessary to make it into the range which does not damage an induction motor 3 by fire by generation of heat by the current in fact. Therefore, about the case where an electrical potential difference V1 is given so that it may become 50% of current value of the motor rated current here, an example is given and the decision approach of V1 is explained. First, giving electrical-potential-difference command v\_ref as zero, and measuring the current detection value i1, the rated voltage of an induction motor adds 1/1000 cut [fine] v\_ref at a time, and it is enlarged. And the value of v\_ref at that time is memorized as V1, and supply of the power to a motor 3 is intercepted in the place where the current detection value i1 reached 50% of the induction motor rated current. What is necessary is just to set the augend of an electrical-potential-difference command as arbitration in the magnitude which is extent from which a current does not change rapidly. Moreover, when the current limiter is equipped, 50% of value of the rated current is given as a current command, and when a detection current value passes a direct current and has measured primary resistance in the phase which was in agreement with the current command value before identification of the current command value at that time of V1 then the mutual inductance which it is good and has been stated to this invention, or the no-load current, the current value and electrical-potentialdifference command value at that time may be used. Of course, a current value is good also as values other than 50% of the rated current.

[0176] Next, V1 is given as electrical-potential-difference command v\_ref, and an electrical potential difference is impressed to an induction motor 3 at a step. The primary current i1 at this time is measured, and it is [0177] by the above-mentioned (15) formula.

[External Character 21]

im

[0178] \*\*\*\*\*\*\* v in (15) types is v\_ref here, and im is [0179].

[External Character 22]

im

[0180] It is alike and corresponds. R1 and R2 use the value given by the performance test record of an induction motor, or another existing identification means.

[0181]

[External Character 23]

im

[0182] It asks for a time constant tau from a \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* wave, and is a value at this time [0183]

[External Character 24]

 $\tau_{im}$ 

[0184] It carries out.

[0185]

[External Character 25]

 $\tau_{im}$ 

[0186] It substitutes for tau shown in (12) types, and asks for mutual-inductance M. Time constant [0187]

[External Character 26]

 $\tau_{im}$ 

[0188] \*\*, [0189]

[External Character 27]

im

[0190] Although the method of measuring and finding time amount until it amounts to \*\*(1-1/e) 0.632 time of the last (convergence) value from \*\* 0 is common, the change of a current and the time amount in the meantime in the current value of arbitration may be measured, and conversion whose time amount of the corresponds with a time constant may be given. In the case of the latter, since measurement by two or more points is attained, it is possible by measuring some data and taking an average to reduce dispersion.

[0191] The operation gestalt of claim 17 is explained.

[0192] The rated voltage Vrate and rated frequency frate of an induction motor are [0193] when it applies to (19) types using M identified this by R1, L, R2, and the above-mentioned approach which were given by the performance test record of an induction motor, or another existing identification means, since it is given as a specification of an induction motor.

[Equation 53]

$$I0 = \frac{Vrate}{\sqrt{R1^2 + (2\pi \, \text{frate})^2 (L + M)^2}}$$
 (20)

[0194] A next door and the no-load current IO can be found.

[0195] Since it is easy when a certain amount of error is permissible, L and R1 may be omitted and calculated.

[0196] Next, the operation gestalt of claim 16 is explained.

[0197] Where a direct current is passed, it can be considered that the equal circuit of an induction motor is only primary resistance, as mentioned above. Therefore, it is a current value at the time of being completed by the primary-current value i1, since it becomes only primary resistance when time amount passes enough although a current flows also to secondary resistance transitionally immediately after impressing direct current voltage [0198]

[External Character 28]

 $il_{\infty}$ 

[0199] Then, an electrical potential difference [0200] [External Character 29]  $v=R1 \cdot i1_{\infty}$ 

[0201] A next door and the aforementioned (15) formula are [0202].

[Equation 54]

$$im = i1 - \frac{Rl}{R2} (i1_{\infty} - i1)$$
 (21)

[0203] It can rewrite.

[0204] Here, since it is estimate, im is [0205].

[External Character 30]

im

[0206] It describes and calculates like the above-mentioned contents according to claim 16 henceforth. If it does in this way, since an electrical-potential-difference value will not be used on the occasion of an operation, measurement independent of the electrical-potential-difference precision of a driving gear can be performed. It is [0207] when the value at the time of primary resistance measurement is used for how to give an electrical-potential-difference command as mentioned above.

[External Character 31]  $i1_{\infty}$ 

[0208] The current value read at the time of resistance measurement should just be used for a \*\* value.

[0209] The operation gestalt of claim 19 is [0210] according to claim 18.

[External Character 32]

im

[0211] Contents according to claim 17 are carried out using the \*\*\*\*\* approach.

[0212]

[Effect of the Invention] It is effective in the primary resistance, the secondary resistance, the leakage inductance and the mutual inductance, or the no-load current of an induction motor which is needed in order to control an induction motor with high precision according to this invention, as stated above being tunable with high precision also in the condition that the load is combined with this induction motor.

[Translation done.]

\* NOTICES \*

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- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.\*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.

3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

# **DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS**

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the block diagram of the operation part of this invention of an induction motor control device.

[Drawing 2] It is the block diagram of the average and the phase contrast computing element 8.

[Drawing 3] It is the T-1 mold representative circuit schematic of an induction motor.

[Drawing 4] It is a representative circuit schematic at the time of primary resistance tuning.

[Drawing 5] It is the timing diagram of the electrical-potential-difference command value and current detection value at the time of primary resistance tuning.

[Drawing 6] It is the graph of the electrical-potential-difference command value and current detection value at the time of primary resistance tuning.

[Drawing 7] It is a representative circuit schematic at the time of secondary resistance and leakage inductance tuning.

[Drawing 8] secondary resistance — and it is alike and is the vector diagram of the impedance of the equal circuit at the time of leakage inductance tuning.

<u>[Drawing 9]</u> secondary resistance — and it is alike and is the timing diagram of the electrical—potential—difference command value and current detection value at the time of leakage inductance tuning.

[Drawing 10] It is the block diagram which applied the operation gestalt according to claim 10.

[Drawing 11] It is the block diagram which applied claims 11-13 and the operation gestalt of invention given in 17.

[Drawing 12] It is the T-1 mold representative circuit schematic of an induction motor.

[Drawing 13] It is a representative circuit schematic at the time of passing a direct current to an induction motor.

[Drawing 14] It is the timing diagram of the electrical-potential-difference command value and current detection value at the time of primary resistance tuning.

[Drawing 15] It is the graph of the electrical-potential-difference command value and current detection value at the time of primary resistance tuning.

[Drawing 16] It is the block diagram which applied claim 14 and the operation gestalt of 15 publications.

[Drawing 17] It is the block diagram of the average and the phase contrast computing element 8.

[Drawing 18] It is an equal circuit at the time of secondary resistance and leakage inductance tuning.

[Drawing 19] It is the timing diagram of the electrical-potential-difference command value and current detection value at the time of secondary resistance and leakage inductance tuning.

[Drawing 20] It is the vector diagram of the impedance of the equal circuit at the time of secondary resistance and leakage inductance tuning.

[Drawing 21] It is a variation diagram by the frequency of the real part component of the impedance of the equal circuit at the time of secondary resistance and leakage inductance tuning.

[Drawing 22] It is drawing showing the current when giving a signal (15Hz and 30Hz), and the relation of an electrical-potential-difference value.

[Drawing 23] It is the block diagram which applied the operation gestalt according to claim 16 to 19.

[Drawing 24] It is the T-1 mold representative circuit schematic of an induction motor.

[Drawing 25] It is drawing showing the time amount change wave of the current at the time of impressing direct current voltage in an induction motor.

[Description of Notations]

- 1 Motor Constant Operation Machine
- 2 Power Converter
- 3 Induction Motor
- 4 Five Current detector
- 6 Coordinate Transformation Machine (Three Phase -2 Phase-number Conversion)
- 7 Current Detection Value Computing Element
- 8 Average and Phase Contrast Computing Element

- 9 Coordinate Transformation Circuit (Three Phase -2 Phase-number Conversion and Dq Coordinate Transformation)
- 10 Q Current PI Control Machine
- 11 D Current PI Control Machine
- 12 Electrical-Potential-Difference Command Computing Element
- 13 Current PI Control Machine
- 14 Speed-Control Machine

[Translation done.]

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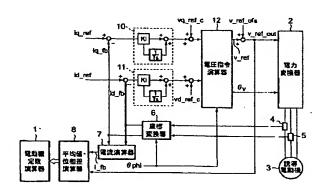
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# (54) 【発明の名称】 誘導電動機の電動機定数測定方法

### (57)【要約】

【課題】 誘導電動機に負荷が結合された状態でも誘導 電動機の定数を高精度にチューニングすることが可能で あり、かつ、測定演算方法の実現のための演算が簡単な 誘導電動機の電動機定数測定方法を提供する。

【解決手段】 電圧出力位相 の v は予め設定された任意の位相とし、電流を流すに際して、まず比例積分制御器 13を有効にした状態で電流指令を入力して運転し、所定の時間通電後、比例積分制御器 13のゲインを 0 とすることにより、積分値を一定に保つことで電圧指令値を固定した状態で電圧指令値および電流検出値を測定し、kの測定を 2種類の大きさの電流について行い、その時の傾きから一次抵抗値(あるいは線間抵抗値)を求める。



### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 電動機の一次電流のd軸成分の電流指令 とd軸成分の電流検出値を入力とし、両者の偏差を零と するように制御するは軸電流比例積分制御器と、この比 例積分制御器の出力と任意のd軸補助電圧指令値とを加 算し、d 軸電圧指令値を得る第1の加算器と、電動機の 一次電流のq軸成分の電流指令とq軸成分の電流検出値 を入力とし、両者の偏差を零とするように制御する q 軸 電流比例積分制御器と、この比例積分制御器の出力と任 意のq軸補助電圧指令値とを加算し、q軸電圧指令値を 得る第2の加算器と、d軸電圧指令値およびq軸電圧指 令値から電圧指令の大きさ v \_ r e f と電圧位相θ v を 演算し、電圧指令の大きさと電圧指令の位相を基に直流 を三相交流に変換して出力する電力変換器を有し、電動 機を三相Y(スター)結線の等価回路に変換して扱うと とにより制御する、電動機のベクトル制御装置における 誘導電動機の電動機定数測定方法であって、

予め任意に設定された一定値の d 軸電流指令値 i d\_r e f 1 と q 軸電流指令値 i q\_r e f 1を 1 番目の指令値として与え、d 軸補助電圧指令値 v d\_r e f\_c と q 軸補助電圧指令値 v q\_r e f\_c をともに零として与えて前記ベクトル制御装置を動作させ、予め設定された第 1 の時間経過した後、d 軸比例積分制御器の比例ゲインを零とし、この時刻から予め設定された第 2 の時間経過した後に、d 軸電圧指令 v d\_r e f および q 軸電圧指令 v q\_r e f から電圧指令

【数1】

$$v_ref = \sqrt{(vd_ref^2 + vq_ref^2)}$$

を作成し、d 軸電流検出値 i d \_ f b と q 軸電流検出値 i q \_ f b から電流検出値 【数2】

$$i_fb=\sqrt{(id fb^2+iq fb^2)}$$

を作成し、この第2の時間内の任意の時間内において記録したv\_refの平均値とi\_fbの平均値を1番目のデータv\_ref1、i\_fb1とし、

次に、前記両比例積分制御器のゲインを元の値に戻し、予め任意に設定された一定値の d 軸電流指令値 i d \_ r e f 2 と q 軸電流指令値 i q \_ r e f 2 を 2 番目の指令値として与え、d 軸補助電圧指令値 v d \_ r e f \_ c と q 軸補助電圧指令値 v q \_ r e f \_ c を ともに零として与えて前記ベクトル制御装置を動作させ、予め設定された第 1 の設定時間経過した後、d 軸電流比例積分制御器の比例ゲインおよび q 軸電流比例積分制御器の比例ゲインおよび q 軸電流比例積分制御器の比例ゲインを零とし、この時刻から予め設定された第 2 の時間との比例がインを零とし、この時2 の時間内の任意の時間内において記録した v \_ r e f の平均値と i \_ f b の平均値を 2 番目のデータ v \_ r e f 2、 i \_ f b 2 として電動機の 1

次抵抗を

【数3】

$$R1 = \{(v \text{ ref2-v ref1})/\sqrt{3}\}/(i_\text{fb2-i fb1})$$

2

より求め、および電動機の線間抵抗値をR<sub>ι-ι</sub>=2・R 1より求める、誘導電動機の電動機定数測定方法。

【請求項2】 第1の時間経過した後に、 d 軸電流比例 積分制御器の出力を d 軸補助電圧指令値とすると同時に d 軸電流比例積分制御器の比例ゲインおよび積分ゲイン 10 および d 軸電流比例積分制御器の出力を零とし、 q 軸電 流比例積分制御器の出力を q 軸補助電圧指令値とすると 同時に q 軸電流比例積分制御器の比例ゲインおよび積分 ゲインおよび q 軸電流比例積分制御器の出力を零として 前記第1の時間経過後の動作を同様に行う、請求項1記 載の誘導電動機の電動機定数測定方法。

【請求項3】 予め任意に設定された一定値の指令値である d 軸電流指令値と q 軸電流指令値を 3 種類以上のレベルとし、それぞれの区間において求めた一次抵抗の値の平均値を一次抵抗値として求める、請求項1または2記載の誘導電動機の電動機定数測定方法。

【請求項4】 電動機の一次電流の d 軸成分の電流指令 とは軸成分の電流検出値を入力し、両者の偏差を零とす るように制御するd軸電流比例積分制御器と、この比例 積分制御器の出力と任意のd軸補助電圧指令値とを加算 し、 4 軸電圧指令値を得る第1の加算器と、電動機の一 次電流のq軸成分の電流指令とq軸成分の電流検出値を 入力とし、両者の偏差を零とするように制御する q 軸電 流比例積分制御器と、この比例積分制御器の出力と任意 のq軸補助電圧指令値とを加算し、q軸電圧指令値を得 る第2の加算器と、d 軸電圧指令値および q 軸電圧指令 値から電圧指令の大きさ $v_ref$ と電圧位相 $\theta$  vを演 算し、電圧指令の大きさと電圧指令の位相を基に直流を 三相交流に変換して出力する電力変換器を有し、電動機 を三相Y(スター)結線の等価回路に変換して扱うこと により制御する、電動機のベクトル制御装置における誘 導電動機の電動機定数測定方法であって、

前記両比例積分制御器のゲインおよび出力および d 軸補助電圧指令および q 軸補助電圧指令を零とし、電圧位相 θ ν を予め設定された任意の固定値とし、電圧指令の大きさ ν r e f を、電動機の定格運転周波数の 10分の 1以上の周波数 f h および電圧の振幅を ν a m p として ν \_ r e f = ν a m p · s i n (2 · π · f h · t)で与え、ν a m p は、d 軸電流検出値 i d \_ f b と q 軸電流検出値 i q \_ f b から求まる電流値

【数4】

40

$$i fb = \sqrt{(id fb^2 + iq_fb^2)}$$

が予め任意に設定された第1の電流設定値になるように i\_fbを監視しながらvampを加減調整し、i\_f bが前記第1の電流設定値になった後、任意の設定時間

を経過した後に、電圧指令の大きさ $v\_r$ efの絶対値の平均値を $v\_r$ ef $\_avel$ 、電流検出値 $i\_f$ bの大きさの絶対値の平均値を $i\_f$ b $\_avel$ 、および $v\_r$ efを基準とした $i\_f$ bの位相を $\theta$ diflとし、

次に、予め設定された第2の電流設定値になるように v \*

 $2x = \{ (v_ref_ave2 - v_ref_ave1) / \sqrt{3} \} / (i_fb_ave2 - i_fb_ave1), \ \theta \ dif_L = (\theta \ dif1 + \theta \ dif2) / 2 \\ 2x_r = 2x \cdot \cos \theta \ dif_L, \ 2x_i = 2x \cdot \sin \theta \ dif_L$ 

を計算し、これらから、

電動機の二次抵抗を $R2 = Zx_r - R1$ 、漏れインダクタンスを $L = Zx_i / (2 \cdot \pi \cdot fh)$  として求める、誘導電動機の電動機定数測定方法。

【請求項5 】 電圧指令値に直流オフセット成分 ν\_ r e f \_ o f s を加え、 ν\_ r e f = ν a m p · s i n (2 · π · f h · t ) + ν\_ r e f \_ o f s となる電圧 指令を与え、電流検出値 i \_ f b を、直流成分を除去し f h 成分の信号は通過できるように設計されたハイパス フィルタに入力し、その出力を新たに i \_ f b として用 い、同様に ν\_ r e f を i \_ f b に用いたのと同じ特性 20 を持つハイパスフィルタに入力し、その出力を新たに ν ※

10% \_ r e f として用いて前記演算式を用いて電動機の二次 抵抗R2および漏れインダクタンスLを求める、請求項 4記載の誘導電動機の電動機定数測定方法。

\* ampを調整し、前記設定時間経過した後に、電圧指令

の大きさ v \_ r e f の絶対値の平均値を v \_ r e f \_ a

ve2、電流検出値i\_fbの大きさの絶対値の平均値

をi\_fb\_ave2、v\_refを基準としたi\_f

bの位相をθdif2とし、

【数5】

【請求項6】 第1の電流設定値におけるハイパスフィルタに入力する前の電圧指令 v \_ r e f の平均値 v \_ r e f \_ d c 1 および電流検出値 i \_ f b の平均値 i \_ f b \_ d c 1 と、第2の電流設定値におけるハイパスフィルタに入力する前の電圧指令 v \_ r e f \_ d c 2 および電流検出値 i \_ f b の平均値 i \_ f b \_ d c 2 を用いて、一次抵抗

【数6】

 $R1 = \{ (v_ref_dc2 - v_ref_dc2) / \sqrt{3} \} / (i_fb_dc2 - i_fb_dc1)$ 

を求め、この一次抵抗値を用いて二次抵抗R2を求め る、請求項5記載の誘導電動機の電動機定数測定方法。 【請求項7】 電動機の一次電流の d 軸成分の電流指令 とは軸成分の電流検出値を入力し、両者の偏差を零とす るように制御するは軸電流比例積分制御器と、この比例 積分制御器の出力と任意の d 軸補助電圧指令値とを加算 し、d軸電圧指令値を得る第1の加算器と、電動機の一 次電流の q 軸成分の電流指令と q 軸成分の電流検出値を 入力とし、両者の偏差を零とするように制御するa軸電 流比例積分制御器と、との比例積分制御器の出力と任意 のq軸補助電圧指令値とを加算し、q軸電圧指令値を得 る第2の加算器と、d 軸電圧指令値および q 軸電圧指令 値から電圧指令の大きさν\_refと電圧位相θνを演 算し、電圧指令の大きさと電圧指令の位相を基に直流を 三相交流に変換して出力する電力変換器を有し、電動機 を三相Y(スター)結線の等価回路に変換して扱うこと により制御する、電動機のベクトル制御装置における誘 導電動機の電動機定数測定方法であって、

前記両比例積分制御器のゲインおよび出力および d 軸補助電圧指令および q 軸補助電圧指令を零とし、電圧位相 θ ν を予め設定された任意の固定値とし、電圧指令の大きさ ν r e f を、電動機の定格運転周波数の 5 分の 1 以★

★下の周波数 f l および電圧の振幅をvampとしてv\_ref=vamp·sin(2·π·fl·t)で与え、vampは、d軸電流検出値id\_fbとq軸電流検出値iq\_fbから求まる電流値
【数7】

 $i_fb=\sqrt{(id_fb^2+iq_fb^2)}$ 

が予め任意に設定された第 1 の電流設定値になるように  $i_f$  b を監視しながら v a m p を加減調整する機能を 有し、 $i_f$  b が前記第 1 の電流設定値になった後、任 意の第 1 の設定時間を経過した後に、電圧指令の大きさ  $v_r$  e f の絶対値の平均値を  $v_r$  e  $f_a$  v e g 電流検出値 g b g b g a g e g c g c g b g d g

次に、予め設定された第2の電流設定値になるように v a m p を調整し、前記第1の設定時間を経過した後に、電圧指令の大きさ v r e f の絶対値の平均値を v r e f u e f u a u e 4、電流検出値 u r b の大きさの絶対値の平均値を u r e f u b の位相を u d u f b の位相を u d u f b の位相を u d u f u e d u f b の位相を u d u f b の位相を u d u f u e d u f b の位相を u d u f u e d u f b の位相を u d u f u e d u f b の位相を u d u f u e d u f b の位相を u d u f u e d u f u e d u f u e d u f b の位相を u f u e d u f u e d u f u e d u f u e d u f u e d u f u e d u f u e d u f u e d u f u e d u f u e d u f u e d u f u e d u f u e d u f u e d u f u e d u f u e d u f u e d u f u e d u e d u f u e d u e d u f u e d

【数8】

 $2x2=\{(v_ref_ave4-v_ref_ave3)/\sqrt{3}\}/(i_fb_ave4-i_fb_ave3), \ \theta \ dif_m=(\theta \ dif3+\theta \ dif4)/2 \ 2x_r2=2x\cdot\cos\theta \ dif_m$ 

を計算し、とれらから、 電動機の相互インダクタンスを 【数9】

$$M = \frac{R2}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot fl} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{Zx_1 \cdot r_2 - R1}{R1 + R2 - Zx_1 \cdot r_2}}$$

50

として求める、誘導電動機の電動機定数測定方法。
【請求項8】 電圧指令値に直流オフセット成分 ν\_ r e f \_ o f s を加え、 ν\_ r e f = ν a m p · s i n (2 · π · f l · t ) + ν\_ r e f \_ o f s となる電圧 指令を与え、電流検出値 i \_ f b を、直流成分を除去し f h 成分の信号は通過できるように設計されたハイバス フィルタに入力し、その出力を新たに i \_ f b として用い、同様に ν\_ r e f を i \_ f b に用いたのと同じ特性 を持つハイパスフィルタに入力し、その出力を新たに ν \_ r e f として前記演算式を用いて電動機の相互インダ\*10

\* クタンスMを求める、請求項7記載の誘導電動機の電動 機定数測定方法。

【請求項9】 第1の電流設定値におけるハイバスフィルタに入力する前の電圧指令 v\_refの平均値 v\_ref\_dcl および電流検出値 i\_fbの平均値 i\_fb\_dcl と、第2の電流設定値におけるハイバスフィルタに入力する前の電圧指令 v\_ref の平均値 v\_ref\_dc2 および電流検出値 i\_fbの平均値 i\_fb\_dc2 を用いて、一次抵抗【数10】

 $R1 = \{(v_ref_dc2 - v_ref_dc2)/\sqrt{3}\}/(i_fb_dc2 - i_fb_dc1)$ 

を求め、この一次抵抗値を用いて二次抵抗R2を求める、請求項8記載の誘導電動機の電動機定数測定方法。 【請求項10】 電動機の一次電流のd軸成分の電流指令とd軸成分の電流検出値を入力し、両者の偏差を零とするように制御するd軸電流比例積分制御器と、電動機の一次電流のq軸成分の電流指令とq軸成分の電流検出値を入力とし、両者の偏差を零とするように制御するq軸電流比例積分制御器と、前記d軸電流比例積分制御器の出力であるd軸電圧指令値および前記q軸電流比例積分制御器の出力であるq軸電圧指令値から電圧指令の大きさv\_refと電圧位相θvを演算し、電圧指令の大きさと電圧指令の位相を基に直流を三相交流に変換して※ ※出力する電力変換器を有し、任意の速度指令に一致して 運転するように d 軸電流指令および q 軸電流指令を制御 する電動機制御装置における誘導電動機の電動機定数測 定方法であって、

任意の負荷状態、任意の速度で電動機を運転した状態で、任意の時刻において、出力周波数 f p h i 、 d 軸電 圧指令 v d \_ r e f 、 q 軸電圧指令 v q \_ r e f 、 d 軸 電流検出値 i d \_ f b、 q 軸電流検出値 i q \_ f b およ び電動機の基底電圧 v \_ b a s e、基底周波数 f \_ b a s e、一次抵抗値R 1、漏れインダクタンスLを用いて【数11】

$$Vqq = \frac{vq\_ref}{\sqrt{3}} - R1 \cdot iq\_fb - 2\pi \cdot fphi \cdot L \cdot id\_fb$$

$$Vdd = \frac{vd\_ref}{\sqrt{3}} - R1 \cdot id\_fb + 2\pi \cdot fphi \cdot L \cdot iq\_fb$$

$$Q = Vqq \cdot id\_fb - Vqq \cdot iq\_fb$$

$$E = \sqrt{Vqq^2 + Vdd^2}$$

$$M = \frac{E^2}{2\pi \cdot fphi \cdot Q}$$

$$I0 = \frac{V\_base/\sqrt{3}}{2\pi \cdot f\_base(M + L)}$$

を計算することにより、電動機の相互インダクタンスM および無負荷電流 I O の両方あるいはどちらか一方を求める、誘導電動機の電動機定数測定方法。

【請求項11】 インバータにより三相交流を誘導電動機に供給し、該電動機の可変速運転を行う電動機制御装置であって、インバータ出力の任意の二相あるいは三相を流れる電流を検出する電流検出器と、電動機に流す一次電流の電流指令値と該電流検出器の一次電流値i\_fbとを入力とし、両者の偏差を零とするように出力電圧指令値v\_refを制御する比例積分制御器と、電圧指令値v\_refと電圧出力位相θvを基に三相交流を出力する電力変換器を有し、電動機を三相Y(スター)結線

の等価回路に変換して扱う電動機制御装置における誘導 電動機の電動機定数測定方法であって、

40 電圧出力位相θ vは予め設定された任意の位相とし、予め任意に設定された一定値の電流指令値 i \_\_reflを 1番目の指令値として与え、前記比例積分制御器を動作させ、予め設定された第1の時間経過した後、前記比例積分制御器の比例ゲインを零とし、この時刻から予め設定された第2の時間経過した後に、この第2の時間内の任意の時間内において記録した v \_ refの平均値と i \_ fbの平均値を第1番目のデータ v \_ refl、 i \_ fb1とし、

次に、前記比例積分制御器のゲインを元の値に戻し、予50 め任意に設定された一定値の電流指令値i\_ref2を

2番目の指令値として与え、前記比例積分制御器を動作 させ、予め設定された第1の時間経過した後、前記比例 積分制御器の比例ゲインを零とし、この時刻から予め設 定された第2の時間経過した後に、この第2の時間内の 任意の時間内において記録した v\_refの平均値とi \_\_ f bの平均値を2番目のデータv\_\_ r e f 2 、 i \_\_ f b2とし、

# 電動機の1次抵抗R1を

### 【数12】

 $R1 = \{(v \text{ ref2-v_ref1})/\sqrt{3}\}/(i_fb2-i_fb1)$ より求め、電動機の線間抵抗値をRLLE2・R1より 求める、誘導電動機の電動機定数測定方法。

【請求項12】 予め任意に設定された一定値の指令値 である電流指令値を3種類以上のレベルとし、それぞれ の区間において求めた一次抵抗の値の平均値を一次抵抗 値として求める、請求項11記載の誘導電動機の電動機 定数測定方法。

【請求項13】 計測した値v\_refl、i\_fb 1、v\_ref2、i\_fb2から得られる一次方程式 から電流検出値if\_fbが零のときの電流指令値v\_ 20 次に、周波数を電動機の基底運転周波数の10分の1以 ref0を演算し、電圧オフセット値とする、請求項1 1記載の誘導電動機の電動機定数測定方法。

【請求項14】 インバータにより三相交流を誘導電動 機に供給し、該電動機の可変速運転を行う電動機制御装 置であって、インバータ出力の任意の二相あるいは三相 に設けられた電流検出器と、電動機に流す一次電流の電 流指令値と該電流検出器により検出された電流値から得米

> $Zxr1=Zx1\cdot\cos\theta$  dif\_L.  $Zxil=Zxl\cdot sin\theta dif_L$ ,

を計算し、周波数fh1のときのZxr1および周波数 fh2のときのZxr2を用いて得られる一次方程式か ら周波数 fhがfh1·fh2/(fh1+fh2)の ときのZxrの値を演算し、これと電動機の一次抵抗値 R1を用いて電動機の二次抵抗をR2=Zxr-R1に より求め、

また、fhlおよびfh2の高い方の周波数をfh\_1 とし、このときの乙xiの値を乙xiとした場合に、漏 hインダクタンスを $L = Z \times i / (2 \cdot \pi \cdot f h_1)$ より求める、誘導電動機の電動機定数測定方法。

【請求項15】 請求項13記載の方法で求めた電圧オ フセット値v\_refOを用いて、

# 【数14】

 $Zx1=(v_ref_ave1/\sqrt{3}-v_ref0)/(i_fb_ave1).$  $2x2=(v_ref_ave2/\sqrt{3}-v_ref0)/(i_fb_ave2)$ 

とすることにより、電動機の二次抵抗R2および漏れイ ンダクタンスしを求める、請求項14記載の誘導電動機 の電動機定数測定方法。

\*られた一次電流検出器の一次電流値i\_fbを入力し、 両者の偏差を零とするように出力電圧指令値 v \_\_ r e f を制御する比例積分制御器と、電圧指令値 v \_ r e f と 電圧出力位相 B v を基に三相交流を出力する電力変換器 を有し、電動機を三相Y (スター) 結線の等価回路に変 換して扱う電動機制御装置における誘導電動機の電動機 定数測定方法であって、

電圧位相  $\theta$  v を予め設定された任意の固定値とし、電圧 指令の大きさvrefを、電動機の基底運転周波数の1 10 0分の1以上の周波数 f h l および電圧の振幅を v a m  $p \ge U \le v = ref = vamp \cdot sin(2 \cdot \pi \cdot fh)$ 1 · t ) で与え、電流検出値 i \_ f b が予め任意に設定 された電流設定値になるように f b を監視しながら vampを加減調整し、i \_ f b が前記電流設定値にな った後、任意の設定時間を経過した後に、電圧指令の大 きさv\_refの絶対値の平均値をv\_ref\_ave 1、電流検出値 i \_ f b の大きさの絶対値の平均値を i \_\_fb\_abel、v\_refを基準としたi\_\_fbの 位相をθdif1とし、

上でfhlとは異なる周波数fh2とし、前記電流設定 値になるように vampを調整し、前記設定時間を経過 した後に、電圧指令の大きさv\_refの絶対値の平均 値をv\_ref\_ave2、電流検出値i\_fbの大き さの絶対値の平均値を i \_ f b \_ a v e 2 、 v \_ r e f を基準とした i \_ f b の位相を θ d i f 2 とし、

### 【数13】

 $2x1=(v_ref_ave1/\sqrt{3})/(i_fb_ave1)$ ,  $2x2=(v_ref_ave2/\sqrt{3})/(i_fb_ave2)$  $2xr2=2x2\cdot\cos\theta$  dif\_2.  $2xi2=2x2\cdot sin\theta dif_2$ 

> 【請求項16】 インバータにより三相交流を誘導電動 機に供給し、該誘導電動機の可変速運転を行う電動機制 御装置であって、出力電圧指令値 v\_refと電圧出力 位相 θ v を基に三相交流を出力する電力変換器と、該誘 導電動機に流れる一次電流を検出する電流検出器を有 し、該電流検出器により検出した電流値から得られる一 次電流検出値i 1を入力とする電動機制御装置における 誘導電動機の電動機定数測定法であって、

40 誘導電動機の一相当りの等価回路をT-1型等価回路と

電圧位相 B v を予め設定された任意の固定値とし、電圧 指令 v \_ r e f として所定の一定値を与え、この際に誘 導電動機に流れる一次電流検出値ilを読み取り、前記 一次電流値il および別の手段により与えられた一次抵 抗値R1、二次抵抗値R2を用いて、相互インダクタン スMに流れる電流imを

【数15】

50

$$\hat{i}m = \left(1 + \frac{R1}{R2}\right) \cdot i1 - \frac{v_ref}{R2}$$

により推定し、この電流推定値 【外1】

im(t)

の立ち上がり波形から時定数 【外2】

 $\hat{\tau}_{im}$ 

を求め、相互インダクタンスMを 【数 1 6 】

$$M = \frac{R1 \cdot R2}{R1 + R2} \cdot \hat{\tau}_{im}$$

により求める、誘導電動機の電動機定数測定方法。 【請求項17】 相互インダクタンスMあるいは時定数 【外3】

 $\tau_{im}$ 

および別の手段により与えられた一次抵抗値R1、漏れインダクタンスL、二次抵抗値R2ならびに電動機の定格として与えられる定格電圧Vrate、定格周波数frateと前記相互インダクタンスMを用いて無負荷電流10を求める、請求項16記載の誘導電動機の電動機定数測定方法。

【請求項18】 インバータにより三相交流を誘導電動機に供給し、該誘導電動機の可変速運転を行う電動機制御装置であって、出力電圧指令値v\_refと電圧出力位相θvを基に三相交流を出力する電力変換器と、該誘導電動機に流れる一次電流を検出する電流検出器を有し、該電流検出器により検出した電流値から得られる一次電流検出値ilを入力とする電動機制御装置における誘導電動機の電動機定数測定方法であって、

誘導電動機の一相当りの等価回路をT-1型等価回路と し、

電圧位相  $\theta$  vを予め設定された任意の固定値とし、電圧指令  $v_r$  e f として所定の一定値を与え、この際に誘導電動機に流れる一次電流検出値 i l を読み取り、かつ、電圧指令  $v_r$  e f を与えた場合に、一次電流値 i l が一定値に収束したときの値を

【外4】

 $il_{\omega}$ 

とした場合に、前記一次電流値ilおよび別の手段により与えられた一次抵抗値R1、二次抵抗値R2を用いて、相互インダクタンスMに流れる電流imを 【数17】

$$\hat{i}m = i1 - \frac{R1}{R2} \left( i1_{\infty} - i1 \right)$$

により推定し、との電流推定値 【外5】

 $\hat{i}m(t)$ 

の立ち上がり波形から時定数 【外6】

 $\bar{\tau}_{im}$ 

を求め、相互インダクタンスMを

10 【数18】

$$M = \frac{R1 \cdot R2}{R1 + R2} \cdot \hat{\tau}_{im}$$

により求める、誘導電動機の電動機定数測定方法。 【請求項19】 求めた相互インダクタンスMあるいは 時定数 【外7】

 $\hat{\tau}_{im}$ 

および別の手段により与えられた一次抵抗値R1、漏れ 20 インダクタンスL、二次抵抗値R2ならびに電動機の定 格として与えられる定格電圧Vrate、定格周波数f rateと前記相互インダクタンスMを用いて無負荷電 流I0を求める、請求項18記載の誘導電動機の電動機 定数測定方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、誘導電動機の電動 機定数を測定する方法に関するものである。

[0002]

30 【従来の技術】従来技術として、JEC-37に示されるような巻線抵抗測定、拘束試験、無負荷試験を行って電動機定数を求める方法をインバータの制御ソフトウェアに組込んだものがある(従来例1)。また、誘導電動機を停止したままの状態で、誘導電動機の定数をチューニングする方法として、特開平7-55899がある(従来例2)。この方法では、単相交流を誘導電動機に供給し、d軸電流検出値あるいは q軸電流検出値をフーリエ級数展開し、誘導電動機の定数を求めていた。ここで、d-q軸座標は電動機の回転磁界と同じ速度で回転40 する回転座標である。

[0003]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】従来例1に示す方法では、拘束試験と無負荷電流試験の間に誘導電動機の回転子の固定および固定の解除といった作業が必要であり、インバータ駆動による自動計測には向いていない面がある。また、無負荷電流試験では、誘導電動機単体で運転する必要があり、負荷が既に結合されている場合には、一旦切り離し電動機単体にするという作業が必要となり、効率が悪いという問題があった。

50 【0004】また、従来例2では、単相交流を印加し、

フーリエ級数展開を利用して求めているのでソフトが複 雑になり、ソフトの処理時間が長くなり、ソフトに大き な記憶容量を要するといった問題があった。

11

【0005】したがって、本発明の目的は、誘導電動機 に負荷が結合された状態でも誘導電動機の定数を髙精度 にチューニングすることが可能であり、かつ、このため の演算が簡単な、誘導電動機の電動機定数測定方法を提 供することである。

[0006]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、電動機一次電 10 流を磁束成分(d軸成分)とトルク成分(q軸成分)と に分離し、d軸成分の電流指令とd軸成分の電流検出値 を入力とし、両者の偏差を零とするように制御するd軸 電流比例積分制御器と、この比例積分制御器の出力と任 意のは軸補助電圧指令値とを加算し、は軸電圧指令値を 得る第1の加算器と、q軸成分の電流指令とq軸成分の 電流検出値を入力とし、両者の偏差を零とするように制 御するa軸電流比例積分制御器と、この比例積分制御器 の出力と任意のq軸補助電圧指令値とを加算し、q軸電 圧指令値を得る第2の加算器と、 d 軸電圧指令値および q軸電圧指令値から電圧指令の大きさv\_refと電圧 位相 θ v を演算し、電圧指令の大きさと電圧指令の位相 を基に直流を三相交流に変換して出力する電力変換器を 有し、電動機を三相Y (スター) 結線の等価回路に変換 して扱うことにより制御する、電動機のベクトル制御装 置において、予め任意に設定された一定値のd軸電流指 今値id\_reflとg軸電流指令値ig\_reflを 1番目の指令値として与え、d軸補助電圧指令値vd\_ ref\_cとq軸補助電圧指令値vq\_ref\_cをと もに零として与えて前記ベクトル制御装置を動作させ、 予め設定された第1の時間経過した後、 d 軸比例積分制 御器の比例ゲインおよび q 軸比例積分制御器の比例ゲイ ンを零とし、この時刻から予め設定された第2の時間経 過した後に、d軸電圧指令vd\_refおよびq軸電圧 指令vq\_refから電圧指令

[0007] 【数19】

$$v_ref = \sqrt{(vd_ref^2 + vq_ref^2)}$$

【0008】を作成し、d軸電流検出値id\_fbとq 40 軸電流検出値ia\_fbから電流検出値

[0009]

【数20】

$$i_fb = \sqrt{(id_fb^2 + iq_fb^2)}$$

【0010】を作成し、この第2の時間内の任意の時間 内において記録したv\_refの平均値とi\_fbの平\*

\*均値を1番目のデータv\_refl、i\_fblとし、 次に、前記両比例積分制御器のゲインを元の値に戻し、 予め任意に設定された一定値のd軸電流指令値id\_r ef2とg軸電流指令値ig\_ref2を22番目の指 令値として与え、d軸補助電圧指令値vd\_ref\_c とa軸補助電圧指令値va\_ref\_cをともに零とし て与えて前記ベクトル制御装置を動作させ、予め設定さ れた第1の設定時間経過した後、 d 軸電流比例積分制御 器の比例ゲインおよびq軸電流比例積分制御器の比例ゲ インを零とし、この時刻から予め設定された第2の時間 経過した後に、この第2の時間内の任意の時間内におい て記録したv\_refの平均値とi\_fbの平均値を第 2番目のデータv\_ref2、i\_fb2として電動機 の1次抵抗を

[0011]

【数21】

 $R1 = \{(v_ref2-v_ref1)/\sqrt{3}\}/(i_fb2-i_fb1)$ 【0012】より求め、および電動機の線間抵抗値をR ι-ι = 2 · R l より求める。

【0013】あるいは、比例積分制御器のゲインおよび 出力およびd軸補助電圧指令およびq軸補助電圧指令を 零とし、電圧位相θ v を予め設定された任意の固定値と し、電圧指令の大きさvrefを、電動機の電動機の定 格運転周波数の10分の1以上の適当な周波数fhおよ び電圧の振幅をvampとしてv\_ref=vamp・ sin (2·π·fh·t) で与え、vampは、d軸 電流検出値id\_fbとq軸電流検出値iq\_fbから 求まる電流値

[0014]

【数22】

30

# $i_fb=\sqrt{(id_fb^2+iq_fb^2)}$

【0015】が予め任意に設定された電流設定値になる ようにi\_fbを監視しながらvampを加減調整し、 i\_f bが前記電流設定値になった後、任意の設定時間 を経過した後に、電圧指令の大きさv\_refの絶対値 の平均値をv\_ref\_avel、電流検出値i\_fb の大きさの絶対値の平均値を i \_ f b \_ a v e l 、 およ びv\_refを基準としたi\_fbの位相をθdif1 とし、次に、予め設定された第4の電流設定値になるよ うに v a m p を調整し、前記設定時間経過した後に、電 圧指令の大きさv\_refの絶対値の平均値をv\_re f\_ave2、電流検出値i\_fbの大きさの絶対値の 平均値をi\_fb\_abe2、v\_refを基準とした i \_ f b の位相をθ d i f 2 とし、

[0016]

【数23】

 $Z_{x}=\{(v \text{ ref_ave2-v_ref_ave1})/\sqrt{3}\}/(i_fb_ave2-i_fb_ave1), \theta \text{ dif_L}=(\theta \text{ dif1+}\theta \text{ dif2})/2\}$  $2x_r=2x\cdot\cos\theta \operatorname{dif}_L$ ,  $2x_i=2x\cdot\sin\theta \operatorname{dif}_L$ 

\*になるように i \_ f b を監視しながら v a m p を加減調

整し、i\_fbが前記第1の電流設定値になった後、任

意の第1の設定時間を経過した後に、電圧指令の大きさ

v\_refの絶対値の平均値をv\_ref\_ave3、

電流検出値 i \_ f b の大きさの絶対値の平均値を i \_ f

b\_ave3、およびv\_refを基準としたi\_fb

の位相を $\theta$ d i f 3 とし、次に、予め設定された第2の

電流設定値になるようにvampを調整し、任意の第2

の設定時間を経過した後に、電圧指令の大きさv\_re

fの絶対値の平均値v\_ref\_ave4、電流検出値 i \_ f b の大きさの絶対値の平均値を i \_ f b \_ a v e

4、 v \_ r e f を基準とした i \_ f b の位相をθ d i f

4とし、

[0021]

【数25】

【0017】を計算し、これらから、電動機の二次抵抗 をR2=Zx\_r-R1、漏れインダクタンスをL=Z  $x_i$  /  $(2 \cdot \pi \cdot fh)$  として求める。

【0018】あるいは、比例積分制御器のゲインおよび 出力およびd軸補助電圧指令およびq軸補助電圧指令を 零とし、電圧位相θ v を予め設定された任意の固定値と し、電圧指令の大きさvrefを、電動機の電動機の定 格運転周波数の5分の1以下の適当な周波数 f 1 および 電圧の振幅をvampとしてv\_ref=vamp·s in (2·π·fl·t) で与え、vampは、d軸電 10 流検出値id\_fbとa軸電流検出値ia\_fbから求 まる電流値

[0019]

【数24】

$$i_fb=\sqrt{(id_fb^2+iq_fb^2)}$$

【0020】が予め任意に設定された第1の電流設定値\*  $\label{eq:zx2={(v_ref_ave4-v_ref_nve3)/\sqrt{3}/(i_fb_ave4-i_fb_ave3), \theta dif_m=(\theta dif3+\theta dif4)/2}$ Zx\_r2=Zx·cos & dif\_m

ダクタンスを

[0023]

【数26】

$$M = \frac{R2}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot fl} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{Zx_r 2 - R1}{R1 + R2 - Zx_r 2}}$$

【0024】として求める。

【0025】また、本発明は、インバータにより三相交 流を誘導電動機に供給し、該電動機の可変速運転を行う 電動機制御装置であって、インバータ出力の任意の二相 あるいは三相を流れる電流を検出する電流検出器と、電 動機に流す一次電流の電流指令値と該電流検出器により 検出された電流値から得られた一次電流検出器の一次電 流値 i \_ f b とを入力とし、両者の偏差を零とするよう に出力電圧指令値 v \_ r e f を制御する比例積分制御器 と、電圧指令値 v \_\_ r e f と電圧出力位相 θ v を基に三 相交流を出力する電力変換器を有し、電動機を三相Y

(スター) 結線の等価回路に変換して扱う電動機制御装 置における誘導電動機の電動機定数測定方法であって、 流を流すに際して、まず電流制御器を有効にした状態で 電流指令を入力して運転し、所定の時間通電後、該電流 制御器のゲインを0とすることにより、積分値を一定に 保つことで電圧指令値を固定した状態で電流指令値およ び電流検出値を測定し、kの測定を2種類の大きさの電 流について行い、その時の傾きから一次抵抗値(あるい は線間抵抗値)を求める。

【0026】また、電圧位相 v を予め設定された任意 の固定値とし、電圧指令の大きさvrefを正弦波で入 力し、2つの周波数についてそれぞれ電圧指令値の平均

【0022】を計算し、これらから、電動機の相互イン 20 値および電流検出値の平均値ならびに電圧指令値と電流 検出値の位相差を計算し、電圧指令値と電流検出値から インピーダンスを求め、さらに位相差によってインピー ダンスを実部成分と虚部成分に分解し、実部成分から (一次抵抗値+二次抵抗値)、虚部成分から漏れインダ クタンスによるインピーダンスを計算し、これらから二 次抵抗値および漏れインダクタンス値を求めるようにし たものである。

【0027】そして、無負荷電流値については、電動機 の一次電流を磁束成分(d軸成分)とトルク成分(q軸 成分)とに分離し、 d 軸成分の電流指令と d 軸成分の電 流検出値を入力し、両者の偏差を零とするように制御す るは軸電流比例積分制御器を有し、この比例積分制御器 の出力をは軸電圧指令値とし、は軸成分の電流指令とは 軸成分の電流検出値を入力とし、両者の偏差を零とする ように制御するq軸電流比例積分制御器を有し、この比 例積分制御器の出力をq軸電圧指令値とし、d軸電圧指 令値および q 軸電圧指令値から電圧指令の大きさ v r efと電圧位相θvを演算し、電圧指令の大きさと電圧 指令の位相を基に直流を三相交流に変換して出力する電 電圧出力位相θvは予め設定された任意の位相とし、電 40 力変換器を有し、任意の速度指令に一致して運転するよ うに d 軸電流指令および q 軸電流指令を制御する電動機 制御装置において、通常の運転状態において、出力周波 数fphi、d軸電圧指令vd\_ref、g軸電圧指令 vq\_ref、d軸電流検出値id\_fb、q軸電流検 出値iq\_fbを測定し、あらかじめ設定されている電 動機の基底電圧 v\_base、基底周波数 f \_ bas e、一次抵抗値R1、漏れインダクタンスLを用いて、 電動機の相互インダクタンスMおよび無負荷電流IOの 両方あるいはどちらか一方を求めるようにしたものであ る。

【0028】また、本発明は、インバータにより三相交流を誘導電動機に供給し、該電動機の可変速運転を行う電動機制御装置であって、出力電圧指令値v\_refと電圧出力位相θvを基に三相交流を出力する電力変換器を有し、該誘導電動機に流れる一次電流を検出する電流検出器を有し、該電流検出器により検出した電流値から得られる一次電流検出値ilを入力とする電動機制御装置において、誘導電動機の一相当りの等価回路をT-l型等価回路とし、電圧位相θvを予め設定された任意の固定値とし、電圧指令値v\_refとして所定の一定値10を与え、この際に誘導電動機に流れる一次電流検出値ilを読み取り、前記一次電流値ilおよび別の手段により与えられた一次抵抗値R1、二次抵抗値R2を用いて、相互インダクタンスMに流れる電流imを

【0029】 【数27】

$$\hat{i}m = \left(1 + \frac{R1}{R2}\right) \cdot i1 - \frac{v\_ref}{R2}$$

【0030】により推定し、この電流推定値 【0031】 【外8】

im

【0032】の立ち上がり波形から時定数 【0033】 【外9】

 $\tau_{im}$ 

【0034】を求め、この相互インダクタンスMを 【0035】 【数28】

$$M = \frac{R1 \cdot R2}{R1 + R2} \cdot \tau_{im}$$

【0036】より求め、必要に応じ、との相互インダク タンスMあるいは時定数

[0037] [外10]

 $\hat{\tau}_{im}$ 

【0038】および別の手段により与えられた一次抵抗値R1、漏れインダクタンスL、二次抵抗値R2ならびに電動機の定格として与えられる定格電圧Vrate、定格周波数frateと前記相互インダクタンスMを用いて無負荷電流I0を求めるようにしたものである。【0039】あるいは、電圧指令v\_refを与えた場合に、一次電流値ilが一定値に収束したときの値を【0040】 【外11】 16 il\_m

【0041】とした場合に、前記一次電流値il および別の手段により与えられた一次抵抗値R1、二次抵抗値R2を用いて、相互インダクタンスMに流れる電流imを

【0042】 【数29】

(9)

$$\hat{i}m = i1 - \frac{R1}{R2} (i1_{\infty} - i1)$$

【0043】により電圧値を使わずに推定するようにしたものである。

[0044]

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明の実施の形態について図面を参照して説明する。

【0045】図1は本発明における誘導電動機の制御装 置の一実施形態の構成を示すブロック図である。比例積 分制御器10はq軸電流指令iq\_refとq軸電流検 出値iq\_fbの偏差が零となるように制御するもので あり、比例積分制御器 1 0 の出力に q 軸補助電圧指令 v 20 q\_ref\_cを加算しq軸電圧指令vq\_refを作 成する。同様に、比例積分制御器11はd軸電流指令 i d\_refとd軸電流検出値id\_fbの偏差が零とな るように制御するものであり、比例積分制御器11の出 力にd軸補助電圧指令vd\_ref\_cを加算しd軸電 圧指令vd\_refを作成する。比例積分器の比例ゲイ ンはKi、積分ゲインは(1/T)で表している。電圧 指令演算器12はvq\_refおよびvd\_refから 電圧指令の大きさ $v_ref$ および電圧位相 $\theta$ vを演算 し、さらに $\theta$ vに磁束の位相 $\theta$ fphiを加算して三相 30 交流座標での電圧位相を計算する。また、電圧指令の大 きさv\_refには電圧指令オフセット値v\_ref\_ ofsを加算する。ととで、iq\_refおよびid\_ refおよびfphiは、通常の誘導電動機の運転状態 では別に設けられた演算回路から与えられるものであ る。電力変換器2は前記v\_ref+v\_ref\_of s およびθ r e f に基づく三相交流電圧を誘導電動機3 に供給するための電力変換器である。誘導電動機3に流 れる電流は電流検出器4および5で検出され、座標変換 器6に入力され、d-q座標に変換され $iq_fb$ およ 40 びid\_fbとなる。iq\_fbおよびid\_fbは電 流演算器7によってその合成ベクトルの大きさ i \_ f b に変換される。平均値・位相差演算器8は、v\_ref +v\_ref\_ofsおよびi\_fbから誘導電動機3 の電動機定数の演算に必要となる電圧指令および電流検 出値の平均値および電圧指令と電流検出値の位相差を演 算する演算器であり、電動機定数演算器1は平均値・位 相差演算器8で演算された信号を基に誘導電動機3の電 動機定数を演算する演算器である。

【0046】図2に平均値・位相差演算器8の具体的な 50 構成を示す。 v\_refおよびi\_fbから図2に示す

構成によって、両者の位相差およびそれぞれの周波数成分の絶対値の平均値およびDC分を演算している。ここで、平均値はローパスフィルタ(LPF)によって求めているが、移動平均などによる方法でもよい。

【0047】図3に本実施形態で誘導電動機の電動機定数を求めるのに使用した誘導電動機のT-1型等価回路を示す。図3は一相当たりの等価回路であり、印加される電圧は

[0048] [外12]

## $V ref/\sqrt{3}$

【0049】となっている。 l 1 は電動機の一次電流であり、R 1 は電動機の一次抵抗、R 2 は電動機の二次抵抗、I は電動機の漏れインダクタンス、Mは電動機の相互インダクタンスである。

【0050】請求項1の実施形態について説明する。

【0051】誘導電動機3に直流を印加した場合相互イ は記 ンダクタンスMにおけるインピーダンスのMは零となる 【 0ので図3の等価回路は図4に示すようになる。したがっ 20 る。 て、 【 0

[0052] [外13]

# $R1=(V_ref/\sqrt{3})/I1$

【0053】で求まる。線間抵抗として設定する場合に はR」、=2・R1を線間抵抗として取り扱う。一次抵 抗のチューニングが開始されると、電流指令として任意 に設定された第1の電流指令値としてiq\_refおよ びі d \_ r e f を与える。電流指令が与えられると比例 積分制御器 10、11のゲインに応じて電圧指令が発生 し、三相交流電圧が電力変換器2より出力されて電動機 3に加えられ電流Ⅰ1が流れる。電流Ⅰ1は電流検出器 4、5によって検出され、座標変換および電流演算され i \_ f b として電動機定数演算器 1 に加えられる。電流 の立ち上がりに必要な時間は比例積分制御器 10、11 のゲインで決まるのでとの時間を予め設定される任意の 時間として設定しておき、この設定時間経過した後にq 軸およびd軸の比例積分制御器の比例ゲインを零とす る。これにより積分器への入力がりとなるため、比例制 御器の出力は比例ゲインを零にする直前の出力値で固定 されるので、電圧指令は一定値に保たれ安定する。この 状態で一定時間待ち、この間に電圧指令 v \_ r e f およ び電流検出値 i \_ f b の平均値測定を行い、それぞれ v \_reflおよびi\_fblとする。次に、比例積分制 御器10、11の比例ゲインを元の値に戻し、電流指令 値iq\_refおよびid\_refを第2の電流設定値 とし、同様な操作を行い、この時の電圧指令値および電 流指令値の平均をそれぞれv\_ref2、i\_fb2と する。このときの電圧指令 v\_r e f および電流検出値 i \_ f b の時間変化を図5 に示す。 v \_ r e f l 、 i \_ f b l 、 v \_ r e f 2 、 i \_ f b 2 の関係は図6 に示すようになり、この直線の傾きから一次抵抗値R l が求まる。 v \_ r e f が線間での値であることを考慮すると、

[0054]

【数30】

Rl= {(v\_ref2-v\_ref1)/√3}/(i\_fb2-i\_fb1) [0055] となる。

【0056】請求項2の実施形態を説明する。

【0057】上記に説明した請求項1記載の実施方法において、比例積分制御器10、11の比例ゲインKiを零とするときに、その時点でのq軸およびd軸電圧指令をそれぞれ補助電圧指令値vq\_ref\_cおよびvd\_ref\_cに代入すると同時に比例積分制御器10、11の比例ゲインKiおよび積分ゲイン(I/T)および比例積分制御器10、11の出力を0とすることにより、電圧指令を与えるようにしたもので、その他の処理は請求項1の実施形態と同じである。

【0058】請求項3記載の実施形態について説明する。

【0059】上記に説明した請求項1と2の実施形態においては電流のレベルは2点であったが、測定精度を上げるために3点以上について測定するようにしたものである。3点の場合について説明すると、それぞれの測定を1、2、3とした場合に、1-2間、2-3間、1-3間のそれぞれあるいは任意の二つについて請求項1、2の実施形態のようにR1を求め、その平均値を求めるべきR1として採用するものである。4点以上の場合にも同様に任意の区間でR1を求めてそれぞれの平均値を30 用いればよい。

【0060】請求項4の実施形態について説明する。

【0061】電圧指令をν\_ref=vamp·sin (2・π・fh・t)、θref=任意の固定値として与える。vampは初期として零とし、fhは電動機の定格運転周波数以上の値とする。周波数が高い場合には、図3に示す等価回路においてωM>R2となるのでMにはほとんど電流が流れないと考えると等価回路は図7に示す様になる。このときの電圧と電流の位相差をθdifとすると(R1+R2)とω1の関係は図8のようになり、回路のインピーダンスを|Zx|とすると、(R1+R2)=|Zx|・cosθdif、ω1=|Zx|・sinθdifとなり、既に求めたR1を用いれば、R2およびLが求まる。

【0062】 | Zx | を求めるには、上記に示したv r e f を与え、電流検出値の絶対値の平均値 i f b a v e が予め設定しておいた第1の電流設定値になるまでv a m p を増加させていく。そして、i f b a v e が設定された値に一致したら、フィルタの出力が安定になるまで一定時間待った後、v r e f の周波数成分の成分の絶対値の平均値v r e f a v e と電流検出

値の絶対値の平均値  $i _f b_a v e および位相差 \theta d$ ifectnetnv\_ref\_avel, i\_fb\_av e1、 $\theta$  d i f 1 としてメモリに保存する。次に予め設 定された第2の電流設定値になるように Vampを加減 し電流値が一致したら同様に値を読み込みそれぞれv\_ ref\_ave2, i\_fb\_ave2,  $\theta$ dif2&\* \* して保存する。とのときの電圧指令および電流検出値の 時間変化を図9に示す。回路のインピーダンス | Zx | はR1のときと同様に電圧と電流の傾きとして、

[0063]

【数31】

$$|Zx| = {(v_ref_ave2 - v_ref_ave1)/\sqrt{3}}/(i_fb_ave2 - i_fb_ave1)$$

【0064】より求める。また、位相差は $\theta$ dif\_L **%**[0066] 10 【数32】

 $= (\theta d i f 1 + \theta d i f 2) / 2 \xi d \delta$ 

【0065】との式と前記した式から、

 $R2 = \{(v_ref_ave2 - v_ref_ave1) / \sqrt{3} \} / (i_fb_ave2 - i_fb_ave1) + \cos\theta \operatorname{dif}_L - R1,$ L=  $[{(v_ref_ave2-v_ref_ave1)/\sqrt{3}}/(i_fb_ave2-i_fb_ave1) \cdot \sin\theta \, dif_L]/(2 \cdot \pi \cdot fh)$ 

【0067】として、二次抵抗R2および漏れインダク タンスしが求まる。

【0068】 C C で v a m p の初期値を零として説明し たが、流れる電流値はV/fパターンを目安にして予測 ことにより時間短縮することも可能である。

【0069】請求項5の実施形態について説明する。

【0070】上記請求項4の実施形態において、電圧指 令v\_refにオフセット値としてv\_ref\_ofs を足したものを電圧指令としたものである。 図2 に示す ように、R1+R2およびLを求めるために使うデータ v\_ref\_ave, i\_fb\_av, θdifは、入 力信号をハイパスフィルタに入力して直流分を取り除い たデータを使うことにより、請求項4記載と同様に考え ることが出来る。

【0071】請求項6の発明の実施形態について説明す る。

【0072】上記請求項4の実施形態において、電圧指 令v\_refにオフセット値としてv\_ref\_ofs を足したものを電圧指令としたものである。オフセット 分の電圧は直流として出力されるので、これに対する等 価回路は図4に示すようになるので、この電圧指令値の★

★直流分と電流検出値の直流分の比をとることで一次抵抗 R1が求まる。直流分の信号を取り出すには信号の平均 値を取ればよく、実施形態では図2に示すようにローバ スフィルタ[LPF3]を用いて検出している。v\_r がつくので、予めいくらの値を設定しそとから加減する 20 ef\_ofsの値の決定の仕方は、ととでは、交流信号 を与える前に、請求項4の実施形態と同様に電流検出値 と電流設定値を比較しながらv\_ref\_ofsを加減 して決定している。

> 【0073】とうして求めたR1をR2の演算に使う以 外は請求項4の実施形態と同じである。これにより、R R2、Lを一つのステップの中で求めることができ るため実行時間が短縮できる。

【0074】請求項7記載の実施形態について説明す

30 【0075】請求項4の実施形態においてflの周波数 を電動機の定格運転周波数に対して非常に低い周波数に 設定する。このときはMに流れる電流が無視できないの で図3に示す等価回路で考える。

【0076】等価回路で式を立てると、

[0077]

【数33】

$$\left(R1 + j\omega I + \frac{j\omega MR2}{R2 + j\omega M}\right)II = v - ref / \sqrt{3}, \quad \omega = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot fh$$

$$\frac{R1R2^{2} + \omega^{2}M^{2}R1 + \omega^{2}M^{2}R2}{R2^{2} + \omega^{2}M^{2}} + j\frac{\omega 1R2^{2} + \omega^{3}1M^{2} + \omega MR2}{R2^{2} + \omega^{2}M^{2}} = \frac{V_{ref}/\sqrt{3}}{11} = Zr + jZi$$

$$Zr = \frac{V_{\text{ref}}/\sqrt{3}}{11} \cdot \cos\theta \text{ m. } Zi = \frac{V_{\text{ref}}/\sqrt{3}}{11} \cdot \sin\theta \text{ m. } \theta \text{ m} = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega 1R2^2 + \omega^3 IM^2 + \omega MR2}{R1R2^2 + \omega^2 M^2 R1 + \omega^3 M^2 R2}\right)$$

【0078】実部について比較してMを求めると、

[0079]

【数34】

$$M = \frac{R2}{\omega} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{Zr - R1}{R1 + R2 - Zr}}$$

【0.080】となり、Mが得られる。ととで、fhを低

い周波数にする以外は請求項4の実施形態と同様にして 求めて、インピーダンスを $|Z \times 2|$ 、位相差を $\theta$  d i f\_mとすると、 $Z \times r^2 = |Z \times 2| \cdot c$  o s  $\theta$  d i f\_mとなり、これと既に求めたR1、R2とから 【0081】 【35】

$$M = \frac{R2}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot fl} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{Zx_1 \cdot r2 - R1}{R1 + R2 - Zx r2}}$$

【0082】により、相互インダクタンスMが求まる。 【0083】請求項8および9の実施形態について説明 する。

【0084】請求項5と6の実施形態に示したのと同様に電圧指令v\_refにオフセットとしてv\_ref\_ofsを加えたものである。処理の内容は請求項5と6の実施形態に示したものと同じである。請求項7の実施形態のときは周波数が低いため本方法に示すように直流オフセットを与えることにより電動機が不必要に動くのを防止することができる。

【0085】請求項10の実施形態について説明する。 【0086】図10に請求項10記載の発明を実施した ブロック図を示す。通常のベクトル制御を行う構成から q軸電圧指令値vq\_ref、d軸電圧指令値vd\_r ef、q軸電流検出値iq\_fb、d軸電流検出値id \_\_f b および出力周波数値 f p h i を取り出して、電動 機定数演算器1に入力して、相互インダクタンスMおよ び無負荷電流値 I O を求める。速度制御器 1 4 は速度指 令に基づいてq軸電流指令値iq\_ref、d軸電流指 今値id\_refおよび出力周波数値fphiを演算す るもので、一般に用いられているベクトル制御方式であ り、本発明の特徴に関わるものではないので簡略化して 記載している。座標変換器6は相電流の検出値をda座 標系に変換する残表変換器であり、q 軸P I 電流制御器 10、d軸PI電流制御器11は電流指令値と電流検出 値が一致するようにする制御器、電圧指令演算器 12は q軸電圧指令、d軸電圧指令値および磁束位相θphi から三相交流電圧の電圧の大きさ v\_r e f と電圧位相  $\theta$  vを計算する。磁束位相 $\theta$  p h i は出力周波数 f p h iを積分することにより求める。電力変換器2はv\_r e f および θ v に基づいて三相交流電力を誘導電動機 3 に供給するものである。

【0087】 ことでは、運転指令入力後、誘導電動機3の加速が完了した時点から1秒経過後に、出力周波数fphi、d軸電圧指令vd\_ref、q軸電圧指令vq\_ref、d軸電流検出値id\_fb、q軸電流検出値iq\_fbを読み込み、予め設定されている電動機の基底電圧v\_base、基底周波数f\_baseおよび別途求めた一次抵抗値R1、漏れインダクタンスしを用いて、

[0088]

【数36】

$$Vqq = \frac{vq \_ ref}{\sqrt{3}} - R1 \cdot iq \_ fb - 2\pi \cdot fphi \cdot L \cdot id \_ fb$$

$$Vdd = \frac{vd \_ ref}{\sqrt{3}} - R1 \cdot id \_ fb + 2\pi \cdot fphi \cdot L \cdot iq \_ fb$$

$$Q = Vqq \cdot id \_ fb - Vqq \cdot iq \_ fb$$

$$E = \sqrt{Vqq^2 + Vdd^2}$$

$$10 = \frac{E^2}{2\pi \cdot fphi \cdot Q}$$

$$10 = \frac{V \_ base / \sqrt{3}}{2\pi \cdot f\_ base(M + L)}$$

【0089】を計算することにより、電動機の相互インダクタンスMおよび無負荷電流 I Oが求まる。

【0090】とこでは、加速完了時としているが、運転中の任意の時刻で測定しても差し支えない。

【0091】本発明の方法は通常の運転状態において、 各部の信号を抜き出して演算しているので、PGの有無 20 などによる速度制御器の構成の違いに関係なく適用する ことが可能である。

【0092】図11は本発明の請求項11~13記載の誘導電動機の電動機定数測定方法を実施する電動機制御装置の構成を示すブロック図である。電動機定数演算器1は電流指令i\_refを出力する。誘導電動機3に流れる電流値は、U相に設けられた電流検出器4で検出された電流iuとV相に設けられた電流検出器5で検出されたivとして取り込み、三相二相変換器6によって

(1)式および(2)式の演算を行い二相交流電流 i 30 α、i β に変換する。

[0093]

【数37】

$$iw = -(iu + iw)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} i \alpha \\ i \beta \end{bmatrix} = \frac{2}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} iu \\ iv \\ iw \end{bmatrix}$$
(2)

【0094】電流を検出する相はu相とV相の組み合わ 40 せに限らず任意の二相あるいは三相すべてを検出しても よい。

【0095】電流演算器7は二相交流電流 i α、 i βの 二乗の和の平方根を計算し、電流検出値 i \_ f b を求める。 i \_ f b を平均値・位相差演算器8に入力し、平均値 i \_ f b \_ a v e を計算する。ここでは平均値の計算は、 i \_ f b の絶対値をとり、その結果をローパスフィルタを通すことにより得ているが、移動平均等の別の方法を用いて平均値を計算してもよい。電流P I 制御器 1 3 は電流指令 i \_ r e f と電流検出平均値 i \_ f b \_ a v e が一致するように制御する。電流P I 制御器 1 3 の

出力は電圧指令 v\_refとなる。電力変換器2では、 電圧指令値 v \_ r e f を線間電圧として換算し、電動機 定数演算器 1 から与えられた電圧位相 0 v を用いて三相 交流の出力位相を演算し、誘導電動機3に三相交流電力 を供給する。

【0096】請求項11の実施形態について説明する。 【0097】誘導電動機の一相当たりのT-1型等価回 路を図12に示す。R1は一次抵抗、Lは漏れインダク タンス、Mは相互インダクタンス、R2は二次抵抗、s はすべりである。直流を流した場合には、相互インダク タンスMのインピーダンス分は零となるので、等価回路 は図13のようになる。

【0098】以下では、U相の電流がピークとなるとき の位相を0°として説明する。

【0099】本実施形態では、電圧位相θvの位相を0 ゜とする。

【0100】まず、電流指令値i\_refとして誘導電 動機定格電流の20%の値を与えると、電流PI制御器 13の働きにより図14に示すように電圧指令v\_re fが変化し、電流検出値 i \_ f b \_ a v e が i \_ r e f 1に一致したところで、v\_refが一定になる。ここ では、2秒間待つようにして、時間で電流制御を行う区 間Aの幅を決定している。この安定になるまでの時間は 制御特性に関係するため通常は2秒間待ては十分である が、負荷機の特性等で電流PI制御器13のゲインが上 げられないような場合には、この時間を長くする。2秒 間経過した後、電流PI制御器13のゲインKiを零と し、積分器に溜まった値を v\_refとして出力すると とにより電流指令値 v\_refを固定する。さらに一定 時間(ここでは1秒間とした)待った後、 v\_refの 平均値v\_ref\_aveおよびi\_fb\_aveを読 み込み、v\_refl、i\_fblとする。v\_ref \_a v e は v \_ r e f の値を平均値・位相差計算器 8 に 入力し計算する。次に、電流指令 i \_ r e f として誘導 電動機定格電流の40%を与え、同様に制御を行い、電 圧指令値 v\_ref\_ave および電流検出値 i \_fb \_aveを読み込み、v\_ref2、i\_fb2とす る。この2点のデータをグラフにすると図15のように なる。この傾きが一次抵抗値R1を表すので、

[0101] 【数38】

 $R1 = \{(v_ref2-v_ref1)/\sqrt{3}\}/(i_fb2-i_fb1)$ 

【0102】により計算する。そして2×R1を線間抵 抗値R、ことする。電流値はことでは誘導電動機定格電 流の20%、40%としたが、これとは異なる値として もよいし、3点以上の電流値について実行してもよい。 【0103】請求項12記載の方法は3点以上の測定を 行った場合で、例えば20%、40%、60%の3種類 の電流値で行った場合は、20%-40%、40%-6

の傾きの平均を取って用いればよい。

【0104】請求項13記載の方法について説明する。 図15に示すように、先の測定したデータを一次式で近 似して延長し、電流値が零のときのv\_refの値を電 圧オフセット値 v\_ref0として記録する。これは、 電力変換器2に用いられる素子などによる電圧降下分に 相当するものである。3種類以上の電流値について測定 している場合には、任意の2点の直線近似あるいは平均 2 乗誤差法による回帰曲線によって求めればよい。

24

【0105】請求項14の実施形態について説明する。 図16と図17は請求項14および請求項15記載の方 法を実施するブロック図である。

【0106】図15において、電動機定数演算器1から 出力電圧指令 v \_ r e f と出力電圧位相 θ v を電力変換 器2に与え、これに基づき三相交流を出力して誘導電動 機3を運転する。誘導電動機3に流れる電流値は、U相 に設けられた電流検出器4で検出された電流iuとV相 に設けられた電流検出器5で検出されたivとして取り 込み、座標変換器6によって(1)式および(2)式の 20 演算を行い、二相交流電流 i α、 i β に変換する。電流 を検出する相はu相とV相の組み合わせに限らず任意の 二相あるいは三相すべてを検出してもよい。

【0107】電流演算器7において二相交流電流i α、 iβの二乗の和の平方根を計算し、電流検出値i\_Fb を求める。電圧指令 v \_ r e f 、電流検出値 i \_ f b お よび電動機定数演算器 1 によって与えられる v \_ r e f の振幅の瞬時値を与える位相 θ h は平均値・位相差演算 器8に入力され、v\_refの平均値v\_ref\_av e、i\_fbの平均値i\_fb\_aveおよび位相差 θ difが演算され、電動機定数演算器1に入力され、電 動機定数の演算を行う。図11との相違点は、電流指令 を与えるのではなく、電圧指令 v \_ r e f を与えている 点と、電圧指令 v\_refとして与える周波数成分の位 相θ hを平均値・位相差演算回路8に入力している点で ある。図17は平均値・位相差演算器6の構成を示すブ ロック図である。図17のプロック図の処理によりv\_ ref、i\_refの平均値i\_fb\_aveおよび位 相差 $\theta$ d i fを演算する。

【0108】図12に示した誘導電動機の等価回路は、 40 周波数が高くなると相互インダクタンスMによるインピ ーダンスωMがR2に比べて大きくなるため、図18に 示すようにR1、L、R2の直列回路で近似できる。し たがって、電圧、電流の大きさおよび両者の位相差か ら、抵抗分R1+R2とリアクタンス分ωLが求まる。 【0109】本実施形態では、 θ v を 0° とし、第1の 周波数 f h 1 = 15 H z 、第2の周波数 f h 2 = 30 H 2、請求項14に記載の電流設定値は誘導電動機定格電 流の80%としている。まず、電圧振幅の大きさVam p=0として、電圧指令の大きさvrefをv\_ref 0%、 $2\,0\%-6\,0\%$ の間でそれぞれ傾きを計算し、そ 50 =  $extbf{vamp}\cdot extbf{sin}$ ( $2\cdot\pi\cdot1\,5\cdot extbf{t}$ )、  $[\, extbf{t}\, ext{t}$ は時

刻] で与えて運転する。電流検出平均値 i \_ f b が誘導 電動機の定格電流の80%になるようにi\_fbを監視 しながら電圧振幅Vampを加減する。Vampの加減 量は、電流が急激に変化しないように適切な大きさとす る。本実施形態では、誘導電動機定格電圧の1000分 の1の大きさをVampに加減算した。電流検出平均値 i \_ f b が誘導電動機の定格電流の80%になった後、 任意の設定時間(ここでは3秒とした)経過した後に、 電圧指令の大きさv\_refの絶対値の平均値をv\_r ef\_avel および電流検出値i\_fbの大きさの絶 10 びその実部成分と虚部成分は次式で得られる。 対値の平均値を i \_\_ f b \_\_ a v e l および v \_\_ r e f を 基準としたi\_fbの位相をθdiflとし、次に、周 波数を30Hzとし、15Hzのときと同様の運転を行\*

25

 $Zxi=(v_ref_ave1/\sqrt{3})/(i_fb_ave1), Zx2=(v_ref_ave2/\sqrt{3})/(i_fb_ave2)$ Zxr1=Zx1·cos θ dif\_L, Zxi1=2x1·sin 0 dif L.

【0111】 このとき実部成分 Zxrl、 Zxr2が抵 抗分R1+R2を、虚部成分Zxi1、Zxi2がリア る。fhl(15Hz)のときのZxrlおよびfh2 (30Hz)のときのZxr2をグラフに表すと図21 のようになり、周波数で変化している。これは、表皮効 果などの影響によるものと考えられる。R2= Zxr-R1で求まるが、R1は直流を流して測定したものであ るので、図21に示すように、測定値を直線近似して、 周波数fh=fh1・fh2/(fh1+fh2)=15 ·30/(15+30)=10Hzのときの値をZxrと して用いている。次に、虚数成分について考える。虚数 成分については周波数成分にほぼ比例するので、fh2 (30 Hz) のときの値を用いて、2 x i = 2 x i 2、  $fh_1 = fh2$ として、漏れインダクタンスをL=Z  $xi/(2\cdot\pi\cdot fh_1)$  より求める。ここで、fh2を用いたのは周波数が高いほうが電圧値が大きくなる ため、測定誤差が小さくできるからである。低いほうの 周波数を用いてもよいし、2つの周波数における傾きか ら計算してもよい。

【0112】次に、請求項15の実施形態について説明 する。前記二次抵抗および漏れインダクタンスの測定に おいて、先に求めた電圧オフセット値ャ\_\_ ref0を用 40 いてZx1およびZx2を次式により計算する。

[0113]

【数40】

 $Zx1=(v_ref_avc1/\sqrt{3}-v_ref0)/(i \text{ fb ave1})$  $Zx2=(v_ref_ave2/\sqrt{3}-v_ref0)/(i_fb_ave2)$ 

【0114】以降の計算は前述と同様である。

【0115】請求項14の実施形態において、前記と同 じ周波数で、前記測定時に流した電流値とは異なる大き さの電流  $i _f b 2$  を流した状態で同様の測定を行う。

\*い、このときの電圧指令の大きさv\_refの絶対値の 平均値をv\_ref\_ave2、電流検出値i\_fbの 大きさの絶対値の平均値を i \_ f b \_ a v e 2 、 v \_ r efを基準としたi\_fbの位相をθdif2とする。 ことでは、平均値はそれぞれの飽和値をローパスフィル タに入力しその出力を用いている。このときの電圧指 **令、電流検出値のタイムチャートを図19に示す。とと** で求めた電圧、電流、位相差の関係を図20に示すよう に複素数で取り扱うこととすると、インピーダンスおよ

[0110] 【数39】

Zxr2=Zx2·cos 0 dif 2, Zxi2=Zx2·sin 0 dif 2

ととでは例として i \_ f b 2をモータ定格電流の40% (前記の2分の1)とし、15Hzにおける電圧指令値の クタンス成分 $\omega$ Lを表す。まず、実部成分について考え 20 絶対値の平均値を $v_ref_ave3$ 、電流検出値の 絶対値の平均値をi\_fb\_ave3とし、30Hzに おける電圧指令値の平均値をv\_ref\_ave4、電 流検出値の絶対値の平均値を i \_ f b \_ a v e 4 とす る。図22(a)(b)に示すように、15Hz、30Hz においてそれぞれ2つの電流値で直線近似し、電流値が 零のときの値を、15Hzにおける電圧オフセットv\_ ofs15、30Hzにおける電圧オフセットv\_of s30として求める。これらのオフセット値を請求項1 3記載の電圧オフセット値 v\_ref0の代わりに15 30 Hz、30Hzにおける電圧指令値に対して用いること で、電圧オフセットを補償する方法もある。また、電圧 オフセット値を求めずに、電流値を変えたときの傾きか ら、15Hz、30Hzそれぞれのインピーダンスを求 めても良い。また、インピーダンスの実部、虚部を求め るための位相については、2つの電流値の平均値を用い

> 【0116】なお、上記に述べた処理では簡単のため説 明を省略したが、上記15Hz、30Hzの信号を与え たときの電圧値・電流値は絶対値をとった後ローバスフ ィルタを通すことで平均化したもので平均値であるのに 対し、請求項13の実施の形態で述べた電圧値オフセッ ト値 v \_ r e f O は直流値から得たもので実効値あるい は最大値であるため、 v\_ref0を平均値換算した値 を用いる。ここでは平均値としたが、それぞれの換算の 整合が取れていれば、実効値、平均値、最大値のどれを 用いてもよい。

【0117】図23は本発明の請求項16、17記載の 誘導電動機の電動機定数測定方法を実施する装置の構成 を示すブロック図である。図23において、電力変換器 50 2は、電動機定数演算器1から与えられた電圧指令 v\_

refと電圧位相θvを三相交流電力へ変換し、誘導電 動機3に三相交流電力を供給する。誘導電動機3に流れ る電流値は、U相に設けられた電流検出器4で検出され た電流iuとV相に設けられた電流検出器5で検出され たi vとして取り込み、座標変換器6によって(1)式 および(2)式の演算を行い二相交流電流 i α、 i β κ 変換する。(2)式において(2/3)を乗じているの は、変換前と変換後で振幅の大きさを等しくするためで ある。電流を検出する相はu相とV相の組み合わせに限 らず任意の二相あるいは三相すべてを検出してもよい。 二相交流電流 i α、 i βは電動機定数演算器 1 に入力さ れ、一次電流検出値ilを二相交流電流iα、iβの二

【0118】図23は、インバータによる電動機駆動装 置において、通常運転時および従来の電動機定数の同定 方法において、電圧指令、出力電圧位相の前段に設けら れる速度制御、電流制御等のブロックを電動機定数演算 器1に置き換えたもので、本発明の実施に必要な部分を 抜粋して図示したものであり、両者は別途設けられたス イッチにより切替えるようになっている。

乗の和の平方根として計算する。

【0119】まず、請求項16の実施形態の原理につい て説明する。

【0120】図24に誘導電動機の停止状態(すべりs =1) における一相当たりのT-1型等価回路を示す。 R1は一次抵抗、Lは漏れインダクタンス、R2は二次 抵抗、Mは相互インダクタンスであり、vは印加される 電圧、ilは電動機の一次電流、i2は電動機の二次電 流、imは相互インダクタンスMに流れる電流(励磁電 流) である。

【0121】相互インダクタンスMに流れる電流の変化 30 により生じる起電力を e 。として、図24の等価回路に おいてキルヒホッフの法則に基づいて方程式をたてる \* 時刻 t = 0 において、i m 0 = 0

として、imについて解くと、

[0132]

【数45】

$$im = \frac{\mathbf{v}}{\mathbf{R}\mathbf{1}} \cdot (1 - e^{-\frac{1}{\mathbf{v}}}) \tag{10}$$

$$\tau = -\frac{M(R1+R2)}{R1\cdot R2} \tag{11}$$

[0133]となる。

【0134】とこで、では時定数である。

【0135】よって、

[0136]

【数46】

$$M = \frac{R1 \cdot R2}{R1 + R2} \cdot \tau \qquad (12)$$

【0137】となり、相互インダクタンスMに流れる電 50 【0143】

[0122]

\*と、

【数41】

$$v = R1 \cdot i1 + L \frac{di1}{dt} + e_m \tag{3}$$

$$e_m = M \frac{\dim}{dt} = R2 \cdot i2 \tag{4}$$

$$il = im + i2 \tag{5}$$

【0123】となる。

【0124】漏れインダクタンスLは相互インダクタン スMに比べ小さいので、簡単のため漏れインダクタンス しを無視すると、(3)式は、

[0125]

【数42】

$$v = R1 \cdot i1 + e_m \tag{6}$$

[0126]となる。

【0127】また、(4)と(5)式より、

[0128]

20 【数43】

$$i1 = im + \frac{1}{R2} \cdot M \cdot \frac{\dim}{dt} \qquad (7)$$

【0129】(4)式と(7)式を(6)式に代入して まとめると、

[0130]

【数44】

$$v = R1 \cdot im + \frac{M(R1 + R2)}{R2} \cdot \frac{\dim}{dt}$$
 (8)

【0131】初期条件を

(9)

流imから時定数τを求め、(12)式に代入すると相 互インダクタンスMを求めることができる。

【0138】請求項17の実施形態の原理について説明 する.

【0139】相互インダクタンスMに流れる電流im は、誘導電動機内部において流れる電流であり、誘導電 40 動機入力端子側からは直接測定することはできない。そ とで次に相互インダクタンスMに流れる電流 i mを推定 する方法について説明する。

【0140】(4)式と(6)式から

[0141]

【数47】

$$i2 = \frac{v - R1 \cdot i1}{R2} \tag{13}$$

【0142】(13)式を(5)式に代入して、

【数48】

$$im = i1 - i2 = i1 - \frac{v - R1 \cdot i1}{R2}$$
 (14)

【0144】(14)式を整理して

[0145]

【数49】

$$im = (1 + \frac{R1}{R2}) \cdot i1 - \frac{v}{R2}$$
 (15)

【0146】となる。

【0147】したがって、電動機に印加する電圧 v および電動機に流れる一次電流 i 1を用いて(15)式により i mを求めることができ、この i mの変化から時定数 r を求め(12)式に代入することで相互インダクタンスMを求めることができる。

【0148】無負荷電流10は、定格電圧、定格周波数の電源を誘導機に与え無負荷で回転させた場合に流れる電流であり、このときの等価回路は、図24のT-1型等価回路でR1、L、Mの直列回路として表される。

【0149】したがって、このときの電圧vと電流il 20の関係は、

[0150]

【数50】

$$v = R1 \cdot i1 + j\omega(L + M) \cdot i1$$
 (16)

$$\omega = 2\pi f$$
 f:電源周波数 (17)

【0151】となり、定格電圧をVとして、電圧、電流の大きさだけに注目して(16)式を書き直すと、

[0152]

【数51】

$$V = \sqrt{R1^2 + \omega^2 (L + M)^2} \cdot I0$$
 (18)

【0153】V、Iはそれぞれ電圧と電流の大きさを表す数値で、実効値あるいは最大値もしくは平均値のいずれかで、電圧と電流で同じものであればよい。

【0154】(18)式を10について解くと、

[0155]

【数52】

$$I0 = \frac{V}{\sqrt{R1^2 + \omega^2 (L + M)^2}}$$
 (19)

【0156】となり、無負荷電流 I 0が求まる。(16)、(18)、(19)式ではR 1 および L を考慮しているが、簡単のためR 1 および L を無視することも考えられる。

【0157】電圧v=V1をステップで与えた場合の一次電流i1、相互インダクタンスに流れる電流imおよび一次電流i1とR1、R2を用いて(15)式により求めたimの推定値

[0158]

【外14】

īm

30

【0159】の時間変化の波形を図25に示す。i1、

im,

[0160]

【外15】

îm

10 【0161】の収束する

[0162]

【外16】

 $I_{\infty}$ 

[0.163]は(V1/R1)であり、

[0164]

【外17】

îm

【0165】が0から

[0166]

【外18】

 $I_{\infty}$ 

【0167】まで変化するときの波形は、imの波形にほぼ一致していることが確認できる。したがって、このときの

[0168]

【外19】

îm

30 【0169】の変化から時定数

[0170]

【外20】

 $\tau_{im}$ 

【0171】を求めればよい。

【0172】ととから、上記原理に基づく方法を実現した内容を図23に基づいて説明する。

【0173】以下では、U相がピークとなるときの位相を $0^\circ$ として説明する。

40 【0174】本実施形態では、電圧位相θνの位相を0°として実施した。

【0175】まず、電助機3に与える所定の電圧V1の大きさの決定方法について説明する。電動機3に印加する電圧V1は任意の値でよいが、実際には電流による発熱により誘導電動機3を焼損しない範囲とする必要がある。したがって、ここでは電動機定格電流の50%の電流値となるように電圧V1を与える場合についてV1の決定方法を例を挙げて説明する。まず、電圧指令v\_refを零として与え、電流検出値i1を測定しながら、

50 v\_refを誘導電動機の定格電圧の1000分の1刻

みずつ加算して大きくしていく。そして、電流検出値 i 1 が誘導電動機定格電流の50%に達したところで、その時の v \_ r e f の値を V 1 として記憶し、電動機3への電力の供給を遮断する。電圧指令の増加量は、急激に電流が変化しない程度の大きさで任意に設定すればよい。また、電流制御器が備わっている場合には、電流指令として定格電流の50%の値を与え、検出電流値が電流指令値に一致した段階で、その時の電流指令値を V 1 とすればよいし、本発明に述べている相互インダクタンスあるいは無負荷電流の同定の前に、直流電流を流して一次抵抗を測定している場合には、その時の電流値および電圧指令値を用いてもよい。もちろん、電流値は定格電流の50%以外の値としてもよい。

【0176】次に、電圧指令 $v_refeta$ してV1を与え、誘導電動機3に電圧をステップで印加する。 との時の一次電流i1を測定し、上記(15)式により

【0177】 【外21】

īm

【0178】を求める。ここで、(15) 式における v は v \_\_ r e f、 i mは

[0179]

【外22】

īm

【0180】に相当する。R1、R2は誘導電動機の試験成績表あるいは既存の別の同定手段により与えられた値を用いる。

[0181]

【外23】

îm

【0182】の立ち上がり波形から時定数 τ を求め、 と の時の値を

[0183]

[外24]

 $\tilde{\tau}_{im}$ 

【0184】とする。

[0185]

【外25】

 $\hat{\tau}_{im}$ 

【0186】を(12)式に示すてに代入して相互イン ダクタンスMを求める。時定数

[0187]

【外26】

 $\tau_{im}$ 

[0188]は、

[0189]

【外27】

ìm

32

【0190】が0から最終(収束)の値の(1-1/e) = 0.632倍に達するまでの時間を計測して求める方法が一般的であるが、任意の電流値における電流の変化とその間の時間を測定して、その時間が時定数に一致するような換算を施してもよい。後者の場合は、複数点での測定が可能となるため、いくつかのデータを測定し平均を取ることによってばらつきを低減させることが可能である。

【0191】請求項17の実施形態について説明する。

【0192】誘導電動機の定格電圧Vrateおよび定格周波数frateは、誘導電動機の仕様として与えられるものであるので、これと、誘導電動機の試験成績表あるいは既存の別の同定手段により与えられたR1、

L、R2および前述の方法により同定したMを用いて、

(19) 式に当てはめると、

[0193]

【数53】

20

$$I0 = \frac{Vrate}{\sqrt{Rl^2 + (2\pi \, \text{frate})^2 (L + M)^2}}$$
 (20)

【0194】となり、無負荷電流 10が求まる。

【0195】ある程度の誤差が許容できる場合には、簡単のため、LおよびR1を省略して計算してもよい。

【0196】次に、請求項16の実施形態について説明 30 する。

【0197】前述した通り、直流を流した状態では誘導電動機の等価回路は一次抵抗だけとみなすことができる。したがって、直流電圧を印加した直後は過渡的に二次抵抗にも電流が流れるが、十分時間が経過したときには、一次抵抗だけとなるため、一次電流値ilが収束した場合の電流値を

[0198]

[外28]

 $il_{\infty}$ 

40 【0199】とすれば電圧

[0200]

【外29】

 $v=R1 \cdot i1_{\infty}$ 

【0201】となり、前記(15)式は、

[0202]

【数54】

$$im = i1 - \frac{R1}{R2} \left( i1_{\infty} - i1 \right) \tag{21}$$

【0203】と書きなおすことができる。

50 【0204】 CCで、 i mは推定値であるので、

[0205] 【外30】

im

【0206】と記述し、以降は前述の請求項16記載の 内容と同様にして演算を行う。このようにすると、演算 に際し、電圧値を使わないため、駆動装置の電圧精度に 依存しない測定を行うことができる。前述のように電圧 指令の与え方を、一次抵抗測定時の値を用いるようにし た場合は、

[0207] 【外31】

 $il_{m}$ 

【0208】の値は、抵抗測定時に読み取った電流値を 用いればよい。

【0209】請求項19の実施形態は、請求項18記載 ഗ

[0210] 【外32】

im

【0211】の演算方法を用いて、請求項17記載の内 容を実施したものである。

[0212]

【発明の効果】以上述べたように本発明によれば、誘導 電動機を高精度に制御するために必要となる誘導電動機 の一次抵抗および二次抵抗および漏れインダクタンスお よび相互インダクタンスあるいは無負荷電流を、該誘導 電動機に負荷が結合されている状態においても髙精度に チューニングすることができるという効果がある。

#### 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】誘導電動機制御装置の本発明の実施部分のブロ ック図である。

【図2】平均値・位相差演算器8の構成図である。

【図3】誘導電動機のT-1型等価回路図である。

【図4】一次抵抗チューニング時の等価回路図である。

【図5】一次抵抗チューニング時の電圧指令値・電流検 出値のタイムチャートである。

【図6】一次抵抗チューニング時の電圧指令値・電流検 出値のグラフである。

【図7】 二次抵抗および漏れインダクタンスチューニン グ時の等価回路図である。

【図8】二次抵抗およびに漏れインダクタンスチューニ ング時の等価回路のインピーダンスのベクトル図であ

【図9】二次抵抗およびに漏れインダクタンスチューニ ング時の電圧指令値・電流検出値のタイムチャートであ る。

【図10】請求項10記載の実施形態を適用したブロッ ク図である。

34

【図11】請求項11~13および17記載の発明の実 施形態を適用したブロック図である。

【図12】誘導電動機のT-1型等価回路図である。

【図13】誘導電動機に直流を流した場合の等価回路図 である。

【図14】一次抵抗チューニング時の電圧指令値・電流 検出値のタイムチャートである。

【図15】一次抵抗チューニング時の電圧指令値・電流 検出値のグラフである。

【図16】請求項14、15記載の実施形態を適用した ブロック図である。

【図17】平均値・位相差演算器8の構成図である。

【図18】二次抵抗および漏れインダクタンスチューニ ング時の等価回路である。

【図19】二次抵抗および漏れインダクタンスチューニ ング時の電圧指令値・電流検出値のタイムチャートであ

【図20】二次抵抗および漏れインダクタンスチューニ ング時の等価回路のインピーダンスのベクトル図であ

【図21】二次抵抗および漏れインダクタンスチューニ ング時の等価回路のインビーダンスの実部成分の周波数 による変化図である。

【図22】15Hzと30Hzの信号を与えたときの電 流と電圧値の関係を示す図である。

【図23】請求項16~19記載の実施形態を適用した ブロック図である。

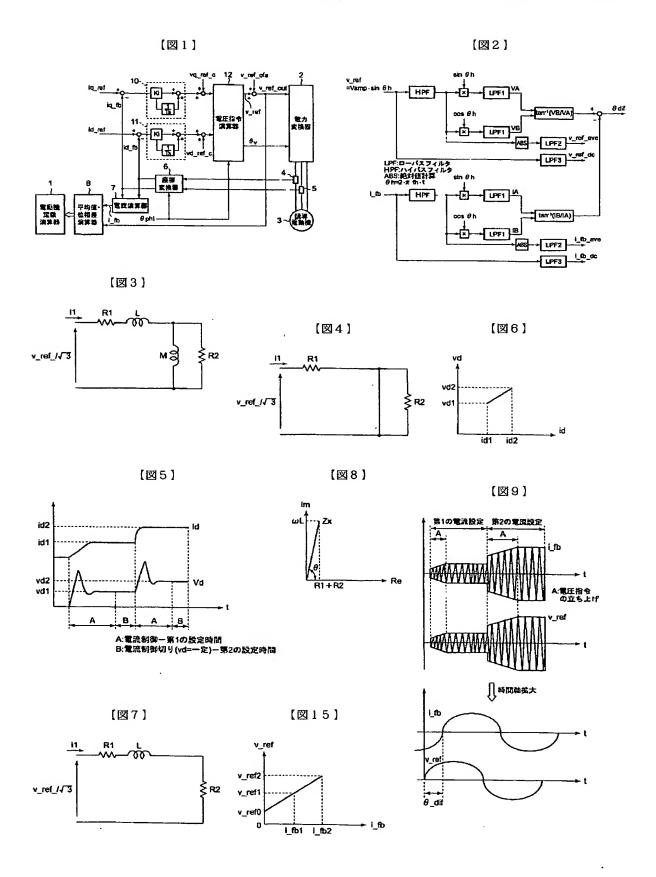
30 【図24】誘導電動機のT-1型等価回路図である。

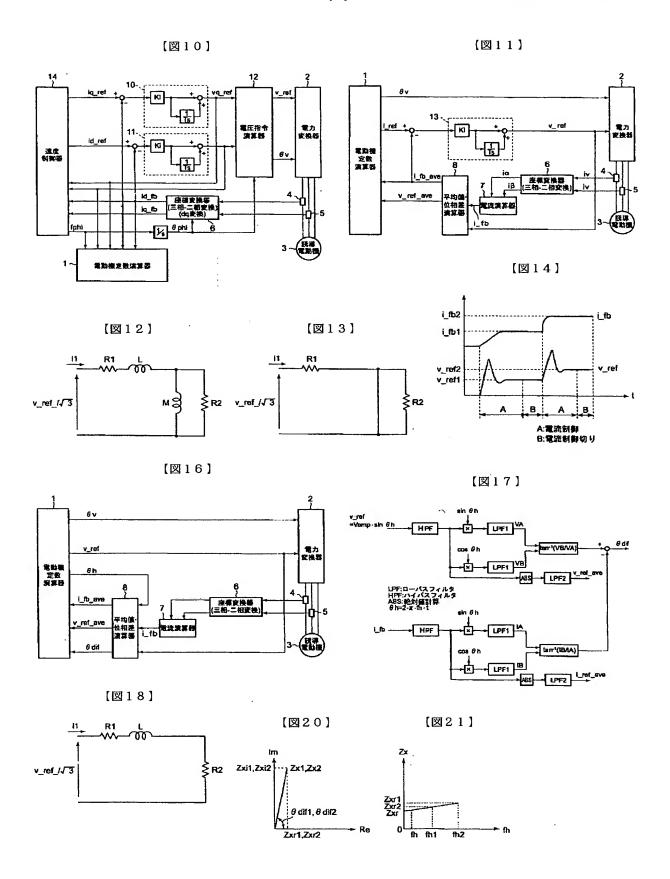
【図25】誘導電動機に直流電圧を印加した場合の電流 の時間変化波形を示す図である。

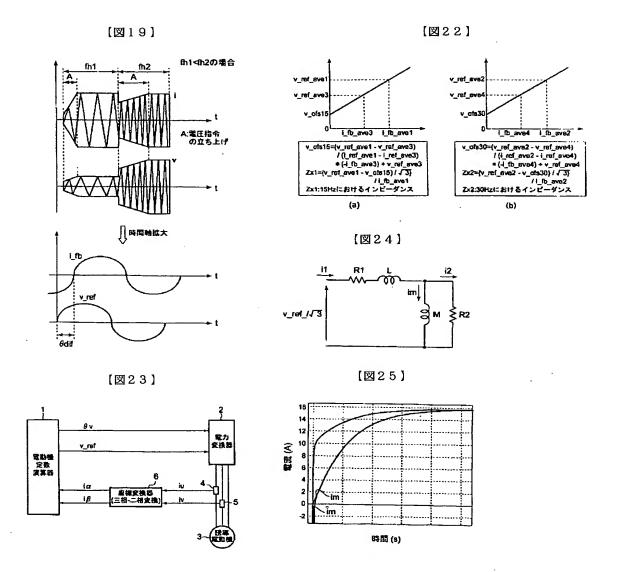
#### 【符号の説明】

- 電動機定数演算器
- 2 電力変換器
- 3 誘導電動機
- 4. 5 電流検出器
- 6 座標変換器 (三相-二相変換)
- 7 電流検出値演算器
- 平均値・位相差演算器 40 8
  - 9 座標変換回路(三相-二相変換および d q 座標変 換)
  - 10 q電流PI制御器
  - 11 d電流PI制御器
  - 12 電圧指令演算器
  - 電流PI制御器 13
  - 14 速度制御器

33







#### フロントページの続き

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